

Exports Push Japan's Growth To 9.3% Level in 3d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO—The Japanese economy grew at an annualized 9.3 percent rate in the third quarter as consumers and manufacturers went on spending spree and exports boomed, the government said Tuesday.

The Economic Planning Agency said the brisk growth, which translates to an inflation-adjusted quarterly rate of 2.2 percent, occurred in July-September after the economy contracted an annualized 3.3 percent in the previous three-month period. That decline reflected sluggish external demand and sagging housing investment.

"The economy is very much on track for rapid growth," said Soichi

Enkyo, chief economist with the Bank of Tokyo.

But the strong performance was a mixed blessing for Japan's trading partners because nearly one-quarter of the growth came from increased exports. Other countries had hoped the rise in Japan's domestic demand would translate into increased imports and a reduction of the country's huge trade surplus.

A strong 1.5 percent increase in quarter-to-quarter exports, compared with a 0.7 percent decline in the last quarter, led to 0.4 percent increase in external demand, officials said.

Meanwhile, quarter-to-quarter imports declined by 1.1 percent from the April-June period, largely

due to the higher value of the yen against the dollar.

The unexpectedly high growth in exports is raising concern that the direction of the country's economy may be turning once again to a more export-dependent structure, said government officials.

Officials said the unexpectedly high third-quarter figures seemed to be in part a reaction to the negative growth of the previous quarter, but the nation's economy recovered to a stable level. The gross national product increased at an annualized rate of 11.3 percent in the first quarter of the year, an adjusted rate of 2.7 percent.

Takashi Saito, general managing director of the research division at

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Protectionism: New Warning

IMF and World Bank Chiefs Call for Action on Barriers

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

MONTREAL—The heads of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank warned Tuesday that mounting protectionism continued to threaten the world economy, and they called for urgent action to reduce international trade barriers.

In separate speeches at the 103rd Montreal trade talks, being held under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Michel Camdessus, the IMF managing director, and Barber B. Con-

able, the president of the World Bank, said that the world trading system was coming under increasing strains that could endanger world growth and development.

The two issued their warnings as tense negotiations continued here in a bid to solve an acrimonious farm trade dispute between the United States and the European Community. The dispute threatened to stall efforts to reform the world trading system.

But it was not at all sure that the clash over agricultural subsidies would be resolved by the end of the

talks Thursday, when the meeting is meant to conclude with a renewed political commitment to world trade liberalization.

After a lengthy meeting with Richard E. Lyng, the U.S. secretary of agriculture, Henri Nallet, the French minister of agriculture, said Tuesday that he doubted whether the dispute could be resolved without significant changes in the U.S. position, of which there had so far been no sign.

The United States was sticking to its demand for a commitment to the long-term abolition of all "trade-distorting" farm subsidies, which the European Community rejects as unrealistic.

Frans Andriessen, the EC vice president for agriculture, said that unless the conduct of the negotiations was changed there was no hope of a solution. "The Americans are demanding 100 percent, and that is not acceptable," he said.

Conference officials said the only possible outcomes appeared to be a retreat by one or the other or a "fudged" compromise that pined over their differences without resolving the basic conflict in the two positions.

Japan, which has been under fire from the United States over its restrictions on rice and other farm imports, had been hesitating to cover behind the U.S.-EC dispute, the officials said.

In contrast to the high profile

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Bush Rounds Out Economics Team

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—President-elect George Bush named five senior officials Tuesday to his administration, including his first female cabinet member, Carla Hills, a Washington lawyer who is to be special trade representative, and Thomas Pickering, a career diplomat who is to be the chief delegate to the United Nations.

As expected, Mr. Bush named his friend and campaign fund-raiser, Robert A. Mosbacher, a Texas oilman, to the post of commerce secretary.

He also appointed, as expected, Michael J. Boskin, as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr. Boskin was an economic adviser during his campaign.

In addition, Mr. Bush announced that William H. Webster has been asked to stay on as director of central intelligence, the latest in a series of holdover appointments from the Reagan administration.

"Stay tuned, we're only halfway through this act," Mr. Bush said.

He has eight cabinet members left to appoint.

The new members of the Bush team include:

• Mrs. Hills, 54, secretary of Housing and Urban Development in the Ford administration in 1975-77, practices law in the capital and serves on the boards of several multinational companies.

Mr. Bush said that because of the importance of trade issues, the post would be a cabinet position in his administration.

• Mr. Pickering, 57, ambassador to Israel since 1983 and, before that, ambassador to El Salvador, joined the Foreign Service in 1959 and has held a stream of sensitive foreign policy posts in the State Department and overseas. Mr. Bush said the UN post would not be cabinet-level, as it had been in the Reagan cabinet. Mr. Pickering, he said, would report to Secretary of State-designate James A. Baker 3d. In the past, the UN post had been a political reward.

• Mr. Boskin, 42, a Stanford University economist, is considered a mainstream conservative. He was the principal author of Mr. Bush's "flexible freeze" plan to reduce the budget deficit, and has described himself as flatly against a tax increase.

• Mr. Mosbacher, 61, a wealthy Texas oilman who presides over Mosbacher Energy Co. of Houston, is a veteran Republican fund-raiser who, like Mr. Bush, is the son of a Wall Street financier who moved to Texas to make money in the oil business.

He will be the third Texas to join the cabinet, after Mr. Baker, and Lauro F. Cavazos, the current secretary.

See BUSH, Page 2



President Gorbachev during arrival ceremonies Tuesday at John F. Kennedy International Airport.

Gorbachev Vows New Dynamism In U.S. Relations

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK—Mikhail S. Gorbachev arrived in New York on Tuesday for a three-day visit during which he intends to discuss the entire range of U.S.-Soviet issues with President Ronald Reagan and President-elect George Bush.

The Soviet president, who will address the United Nations General Assembly on Wednesday morning before meeting Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, is thought likely by U.S. officials to outline new ideas on Afghanistan, the Middle East, human rights and trade.

One report shortly before his arrival suggested that Mr. Gorbachev planned to propose a unilateral 30 percent reduction in Soviet troops. The report by Radio Netherlands World Service, a Dutch radio station, said that General Dmitri T. Yazov, the Soviet defense minister, had threatened to resign if the offer were actually made.

The Aeroflot jet carrying Mr. Gorbachev, his wife, Raisa, and his delegation landed shortly before 3 P.M. at John F. Kennedy International Airport.

Mr. Gorbachev said he looked forward to meeting Mr. President Reagan and Mr. Bush. "I am indeed very happy to have this new opportunity to meet with them," he declared. "The fact that such a meeting will take place says a great deal, especially in terms of the

positive state of Soviet-American relations. That is good."

"I believe that we can safely say even now the conversations, and meeting itself, will doubtless promote greater dynamism in the dialogue and expansion of cooperation between our two countries," he said. "I believe this meeting will serve the best interests of the United States and the Soviet Union—indeed all the world."

Mr. Gorbachev said that there was no formal agenda for the talks. "Each side will free to raise any

questions it wishes to," he said, predicting that his stay in the United States would bring "fruitful and useful days."

"We are certainly prepared to make our contribution to that end," the Soviet leader said.

Mr. Gorbachev also said that the Soviet Union intended "to broaden and extend its relations with the United Nations and with all the states."

One U.S. official acknowledged the possibility of a "peace summit."

"It is plausible they would do so on the eve of the opening of negotiations with the West and also as a public relations move," the official said.

A Manhattan Mini-Moscow for Emigrés

By Elizabeth Tucker
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK—The tables are piled with caviar, chicken in spicy walnut sauce and shashlik. Off in the corner, a sequestered fortune-teller casts her cards. All around, deal makers, writers and artists chatter above the strains of melancholy Russian songs.

The scene is not in the Soviet Union, but the Russian Samovar at 52d Street and Eighth Avenue, one of the most popular meeting spots for Manhattan's lively Soviet émigré community.

If President Mikhail S. Gorbachev were to depart from official meetings on his visit to New York, which began Tuesday, and scratch just beneath the surface, he might be startled to find a busy microcosm of his native country.

At least 100,000 recent Soviet émigrés now make their homes in New York, from Brighton Beach to the Upper West Side. Including immigrants from the time of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and their descendants, perhaps half a million people of Russian descent live in New York.

"Russians are spoiled; it is hard to feed them to their satisfaction," said Irina Abrosimova, one of five partners in the Samovar. "Gorbachev should naturally come to see it, to see a little corner of Russia that we have created."

At first, Mrs. Abrosimova said, Russians ignored the place. But the fine Russian vodka and the fine antique Russian plates on the walls soon drew Mikhail Baryshnikov, artistic director of the American Ballet Theater. Mr. Baryshnikov and a Russian friend, the

Nobel Prize-winning poet, Joseph Brodsky, another émigré, have since become partners in the place, Mrs. Abrosimova said, along with her two original partners, Roman Kaplan and Boris Biehn, the chef.

Russian émigrés, from artists and writers to engineers, doctors and bankers, are pursuing a diversity of careers and interests in New York.

New York has long been a magnet for Russians. Some, like Alexander Kereny, who led the short-lived provisional government until it fell to the Bolsheviks in November 1917, fled the country and settled on 91st Street. Even earlier, as Mr. Kereny and his colleagues struggled to form a democratic government in Russia, future Bolshevik leaders like Nikolai Bukharin and Leon Trotsky

See EMIGRES, Page 2

U.S. Says South Africa Will Sign Angola Pact

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—South Africa has informed the United States that it intends to sign a U.S.-brokered peace settlement for southern Africa although it unexpectedly walked out on what was expected to be an initial signing ceremony Sunday.

"It looks as though they have worked out what was bothering them," a U.S. official said Monday. "They will go ahead."

The South African walkout led to speculation that Pretoria had changed its mind about signing the agreement, which provides both for the withdrawal of 52,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola and independence elections in neighboring Namibia.

Negotiations from the United States, South Africa, Cuba and Angola had been expected to sign a protocol outlining the terms of the agreement during the weekend after completing final talks on verification procedures for the Cuban troop withdrawal.

But on Sunday, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa suddenly withdrew from the talks without signing the protocol. U.S. journalists traveling with Mr. Botha reported Monday that his ac-

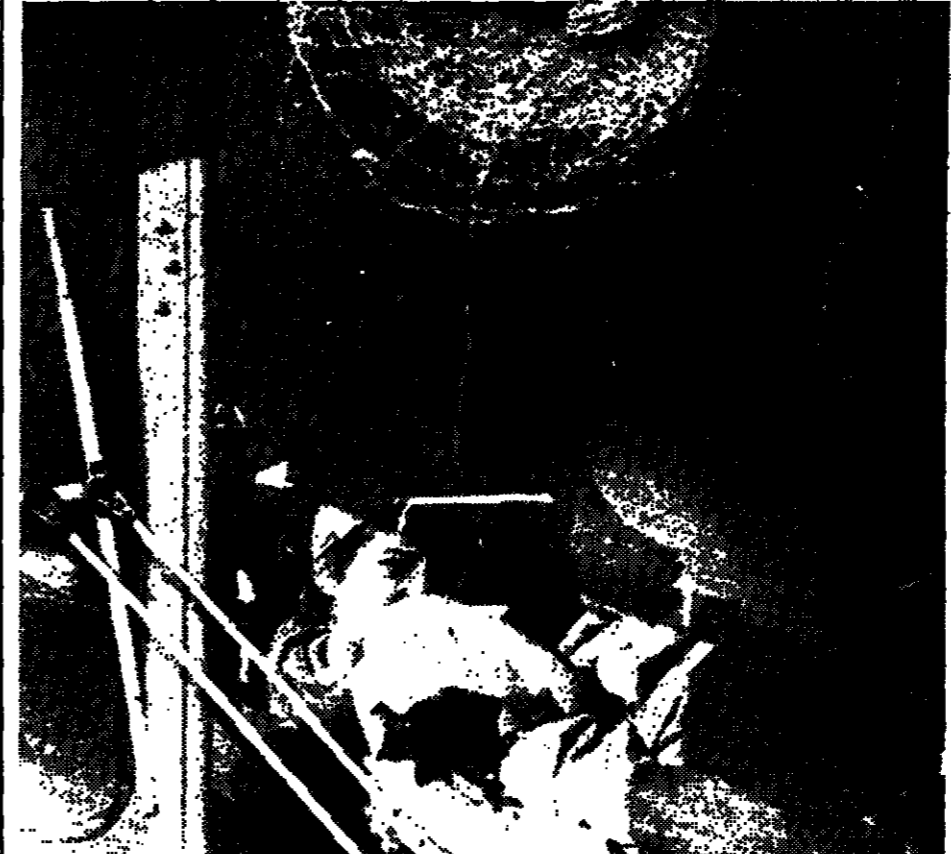
tion appeared to have more to do with the dynamics of internal South African politics than with details of the verification plan.

U.S. officials still expect the protocol to be signed later this month, and possibly the overall agreement, barring last-minute objections from one of the three other parties.

The accord on the UN-supervised troop withdrawal will be signed between Angola and Cuba alone as part of an overall agreement. But South Africa also has to be satisfied about the arrangement in order to give its approval for proceeding with UN-supervised independence elections in Namibia.

Meanwhile, a top leader of the U.S.-backed rebel group fighting the Marxist Angolan government expressed reservations about one part of the verification procedure.

Jeremias K. Chikunda, vice president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), said the plan should include an initial assessment to establish the exact number of Cuban troops. While the United States estimated the number at 50,000 to 52,000, he said, UNITA thinks the figure is 57,000 to 60,000 and that there are also "15,000 to 20,000 Cubans" who have been given Angolan citizenship.



INTIFADA: ONE YEAR OLD—Israeli women and children sitting in a civilian bus Tuesday after it was stoned while traveling from the occupied West Bank to Jerusalem. One rock still is embedded at the top of the windshield. No one was injured in the attack. Related articles, Page 6.

Klosk

Soviets Discuss New Spaceport

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Soviet Union and Australian businessmen are negotiating to build a spaceport in Australia for which Moscow would supply Proton rockets in a huge commercial deal, a top Soviet official said Tuesday.

Alexander Danayev, head of the Glavcosmos, the Soviet space marketing agency, said that the port would be built in northern Australia just south of the equator. A Western source said it would be the largest Soviet space commercial venture ever undertaken.



Robert H. Michel, minority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, calls for political reforms. Page 3.

General News

An Argentine colonel was seized as a revolt ends. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Morgan Grenfell shook the City of London by dismissing 450 employees. Page 15.

Special Report

A new generation of direct-to-home satellites promises a new era of television viewing in Europe. Pages 7-12.

Dow Jones	The Dollar in New York
Up 25.90	DM 1.7372
	FF 1.9805
	Yen 121.525
	FF 5.936

'Tis No Season to Be an East Bloc Shopper in Czechoslovakia

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

PRAGUE—Comrade Scrooge showed up here several weeks early.

The Czechoslovak government has slapped strict curbs and stiff penalties on Christmas shoppers from several fraternal neighbors, including Poland, East Germany, Hungary and the Soviet Union.

The move, evidently adopted to make sure that shops were not stripped before the holidays, prompted quick retaliation from several East bloc nations and sparked what one economist called a "full-scale customs war."

The annual episode underscores the obstacles to efforts of the East bloc to integrate currencies and reflects the growing difficulties many of these countries have in satisfying basic consumer needs.

A Prague government spokesman, Miroslav Pavel, described the measures

as temporary, although he said that the government had set no date for lifting them. Other officials said they believed that the measures would not be lifted soon.

The long list of items that cannot be taken out of the country, published in newspapers and posted at airports late last month, catalogued all kinds of consumer goods: clothes and shoes; many basic foodstuffs, like meat products and canned fish, coffee, tea and cocoa; refrigerators, home freezers, and other household appliances. It included such basic items as bicycle and auto parts; diapers; toothpaste and toilet paper; and building materials like lime and cement.

A second list was issued of goods for which export licenses are necessary, and obtaining the licenses requires considerable time and paperwork. It included all food products not on the first list, leather and sporting goods, and home entertainment equipment like television sets and

stereo equipment. The regulations call for a 100 percent export fee on goods taken out with authorization.

Under the new curbs, the total value of goods that travelers can take from the country was cut by half, to 500 koruny, or about \$50.

Economists attributed the drastic rules to the country's inability to adjust quickly to shifts in consumer demand, as well as to the East bloc's rigid currency exchange system, which creates disparities in purchasing power that tend to favor buyers from some countries like Poland when they purchase goods elsewhere in the bloc.

The Czechoslovak government was evidently galvanized to action by growing outflows of consumer goods, particularly to East Germany, Poland, and, increasingly, the Soviet Union.

"Czechoslovakia cannot be a mediator to solve the consumer problems of other countries," Mr. Pavel said. He said that

although it was difficult to give exact figures, government planners felt the depletion of supplies acutely in northern areas of the country, near the border with Poland, and in Prague.

Cross-border shopping has become more frequent as East European governments liberalize travel rules. The Czechoslovak measures, and the retaliatory steps, come at a time when Austrian retailers are reporting increased sales as large numbers of Hungarians avail themselves of liberalized travel rules to shop in neighboring Vienna.

In Czechoslovakia, travelers often encounter tourists returning to their homelands with large quantities of food, clothing, or household items. Shopkeepers have reported increasing numbers of Soviet tourists who arrive with large amounts of Czechoslovak currency.

In Poland, farmers have reportedly been selling more food, including basic items like potatoes, in eastern areas bordering the Soviet Union. Economists say

the trade evidently reflects tighter food shortages in the Soviet Union. But Warsaw has taken no steps to curb such traffic.

Mr. Pavel said that East Germany, Poland and Hungary had retaliated against the new Czechoslovak restrictions by broadening curbs on what tourists from other countries can export. It was unclear whether Moscow would follow suit.

Czechoslovak state television, apparently in an effort to explain the need for the measures, recently broadcast scenes from border crossing points to Poland where trains and cars were held up for as much as five hours while customs officials searched departing tourists' baggage and processed requests for the export of personal items. In Warsaw last week, a Czechoslovak diplomat was called to the Foreign Ministry to hear a protest against the measure. It was unclear whether other governments had taken similar steps.

3 Are Killed In Clashes in Azerbaijan

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW—The Soviet Foreign Ministry announced the deaths on Tuesday of three more people in ethnic violence in the southern republic of Azerbaijan.

Despite rumors sweeping the Azerbaijan capital of Baku that Soviet troops had killed at least one person while breaking up rallies in recent days, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vadim Pavlyuk, said the deaths were "not as a result of clashes with security forces." He did not say how the people died.

Soviet troops reportedly fired over the heads of protesters in Baku on Monday. The region has been closed to Western reporters since violence flared again two weeks ago.

In another development, a Soviet political activist said from jail in Armenia on Tuesday that the government's handling of the crisis in the southern Soviet republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan had deprived Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the right to talk about human rights at the United Nations or elsewhere.

In a statement relayed from one of his colleagues on the independent journal Glasnost, the activist, Sergei I. Grigoryants, said that he was serving a 30-day sentence in Yerevan without trial on a "false charge" of trying to penetrate a military installation and resisting arrest. Mr. Grigoryants was arrested last week when he tried to report on fighting between Armenians and Azerbaijanis.

Thirty-one people have died in violence in Armenia and Azerbaijan in the past two weeks, and 61 have died since the conflict broke out in February, according to Soviet officials. Others familiar with the situation say they believe the death toll is at least double the official figures.

At a news conference, Mr. Pavlyuk added that six people were wounded in the Azerbaijan violence. See ETHNIC, Page 2.

مكتبة الأصل

New Faults Increase Risk of L.A. Quake

Rifts, One Under Dodger Stadium, Could Double Chance of Disaster

By Sandra Blakeslee

LOS ANGELES—In a finding that may unsettle the nerves of millions of Southern Californians, geologists have discovered two major, previously unknown faults deep below some of the most densely developed parts of the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

The area affected includes the downtown section, the Wilshire Boulevard corridor, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica and a complex of oil refineries and power utilities near the Pacific Ocean.

The discovery, along with the gradual realization among geologists that as many as half of all the faults in the Los Angeles area may lie deep underground and have yet to be discovered, presumably doubles the risk that a devastating earthquake will eventually occur in the metropolitan area, said Don Anderson, director of the seismology laboratory at the California Institute of Technology. Scientists do not know enough about these faults to calculate the actual risk.

State disaster officials, who have been aware of the new findings for months, said that in their planning they have long anticipated the possibility of such an event. They said Los Angeles residents should not be unduly alarmed by the discovery of the faults.

Unlike the region's previously known faults, which produce features on the Earth's surface, the new faults are "in the basement" and have no visible features at ground level, according to Egil Hanks, a research assistant professor of geophysics at the University of Southern California.

Mr. Hanks described the faults as being 6 to 10 miles (10 to 16 kilometers) beneath the streets of Los Angeles.

This is the "first evidence that there are major buried faults beneath L.A.," Mr. Hanks said in a recent interview. "Before, we had one big fault locally, the Newport-Inglewood fault, and now we have three."

The San Andreas fault, estimated to have a 60 percent probability of generating a catastrophic earthquake in Southern California within the next 30 years, lies 30 or more miles north and east of the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The San Andreas, which is much larger than the Newport-Inglewood fault, is believed capable of producing a much more powerful earthquake.

Scientists believe the newly discovered faults will cause serious earthquakes less frequently than the San Andreas fault.

Richard Andrews, deputy director of the Office of Emergency Services, who is responsible for overseeing earthquake planning in Southern California, said residents of the Los Angeles area should not worry that officials were unprepared to cope with potential dangers from the new faults.

Nevertheless, in earlier written reports on seismic hazards, Mr. Andrews and others have noted that faults lying close to densely populated areas posed special risks. They have warned, for example, that the Newport-Inglewood fault, a 40-mile surface fracture running through many populated neighborhoods, could rupture gas lines and lead to a fire-storm that might kill and injure more people than would a larger earthquake on the more distant San Andreas fault.



Paul G. Kirk Jr. declaring he is leaving the Democratic party post.

Democrats Begin Battle for Leadership

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Paul G. Kirk Jr. has announced that he will not seek another term as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, setting off a battle over who will lead the party for the next four years.

Mr. Kirk, who was urged to stay by Democratic leaders from all wings of the party but that led by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, made his announcement at a Washington news conference where he attributed his decision to personal factors involving family and career.

"It is written in Scripture that there is a season and a time for every purpose under heaven," he said. "Those lyrics capture the spirit of this announcement."

The announcement set off a season of competition for Mr. Kirk's job. Democrats fear a racially charged conflict between moderate-to-conservative Democrats and Mr. Jackson's supporters, most of whom are backing Ronald H. Brown, a Washington lawyer who has long been active in the party.

Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen of Texas, the party's vice presidential candidate this fall, said Mr. Kirk's decision "makes it much more difficult to arrive at a choice without some bloodshed." He added: "Paul was my candidate."

At the moment the candidates for the job are Mr. Brown; Richard N. Weiner, the Michigan Democratic state chairman who could draw backing from many state chairmen; former Representative Jim Jones of Oklahoma, the top moderate-to-conservative contender; and former Representative Michael Barnes of Maryland, a liberal who was closely associated with Michael S. Dukakis.

Former Representative Jim Stanton of Ohio, who has some support from organized labor, has also expressed interest in running. But now that Mr. Kirk has withdrawn, Democrats said even more names are likely to surface before the Democratic National Committee votes on a chairman Feb. 9 and 10.

One name being mentioned Monday was that of former Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, a popular figure in the party.

Nathan Landow, a Democratic fund raiser, has also told friends he may be interested in the job.

Many Democrats had urged Mr. Kirk to stay on to avoid the political twists and turns that choosing a successor would entail.

A friend and once a top aide of Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mr. Kirk was originally opposed by party conservatives who thought of him as a too liberal. But he proved to be a pleasant surprise for moderate and conservative Democrats.

After his election in 1985 he put an end to the special-interest caucuses in the national committee and the mid-term miniconventions, which conservatives felt amounted to no more than liberal talkfests.

He persuaded organized labor not to endorse a presidential candidate before the convention and repeatedly attacked liberal "litmus tests" for candidates.

He was also credited with substantially improving the party's financial standing and its use of technology, which had long lagged behind those of the Republicans.

Mr. Brown, who is black, served as a deputy chairman of the National Committee and as a top official of Senator Kennedy's 1980 campaign. When he finally joined the Jackson campaign as convention manager last spring, party regulars, including Mr. Kirk, saw him as a force for party unity within Mr. Jackson's disparate coalition.

"I am concerned about the fact that some of the people who were urging me to go to Jesse Jackson were so pleased about my doing it are now saying that my biggest impediment is that I was associated with Jesse Jackson," Mr. Brown said Monday.

"The triple irony is that when I went to the Jackson campaign, there were a lot of people there saying that I was too much of a party guy," he added.

Mr. Weiner's advantage is his role as president of the Association of Democratic State Chairs. One Democrat, reflecting the view of others, said that Mr. Weiner might emerge as "low-key unity candidate."

Michel Assails House Record on Ethics

By Tom Kenworthy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Calling the House's record in passing ethical abuses a "national disgrace," Robert H. Michel, the House minority leader, has called for a broad-based reform movement, including changes in campaign financing and a ban on the acceptance of honoraria by lawmakers.

Mr. Michel's comments, which were widely viewed as directed at Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas and the House speaker, came as both parties elected their House leadership teams for the 101st Congress. The Democrats selected Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania to be chairman of their party's caucus after a bitter three-way race, making Mr. Gray the first black House member to win a leadership post.

Mr. Gray, who served for the past four years as chairman of the House Budget Committee, defeated Mary Rose Oaker of Ohio and Mike Synar of Oklahoma on the first ballot in the race for the fourth-ranking leadership position.

Three other Democratic leaders were re-elected without opposition. They were Mr. Wright, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the majority leader, and Tony Coelho of California, the majority whip. Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland became the first lawmaker from his state to win an elected leadership post when he was chosen vice chairman of the caucus.

On the Republican side, Mr. Michel, who was re-elected minority leader and Dick Cheney of Wyoming was chosen minority whip, replacing Trent Lott of Mississippi, who was elected to the Senate last month.

Republicans also elected Jerry Lewis of California to chair their conference, or caucus. He narrowly defeated Lynn M. Martin of Illinois for the third-ranking Republican post, formerly held by Mr. Cheney, winning by three votes on the second ballot after a third candidate, William E. Dannemeyer of California, was eliminated on the first ballot.

As they met Monday, Republicans adopted an aggressive posture toward a Democratic Party that has controlled the House since 1954, reflecting the ill-will many of them feel toward Mr. Wright and his leadership style.

Mr. Michel, for example, urged his colleagues to "let Jim Wright know that this is our House, too," and let President-elect George Bush "hear the sweet sound of good, hard political combat" from Capitol Hill.

Mr. Michel's comments on congressional ethics were seen as a challenge to Mr. Wright, whose financial dealings have been under investigation by the House ethics committee since June.

Mr. Michel also said he would support a Democratic challenger to Mr. Wright's election to the speakership by the whole House in January as long as it was not "frivolous or half-baked."

A Republican aide said Mr. Michel's support for what he called a "coalition speaker"

was designed to "smoke out" latent anti-Wright feeling among Democrats, although the aide conceded that it was unlikely that a credible challenge to the speaker would emerge.

The call for ethics and campaign reform by Mr. Michel was particularly pointed and represented another escalation in his public criticisms of Mr. Wright.

In his speech accepting re-election as Republican leader, Mr. Michel said: "The reputation of this institution has been smeared by members who blatantly break our rules and mock the institution's inability to enforce a penalty."

"This institution frankly needs reform," he said. "We need true bipartisan reform comprehensive enough to cover the waterfront from abuses of the frank to campaign finances, and tough enough to stand the challenges of partisan treachery."

Though he endorsed Mr. Michel's call for campaign finance reform, Mr. Wright scoffed at the Republican leader's characterization of a House badly in need of an ethics overhaul, calling most members "decent and responsible."

In calling for an honorarium ban linked to higher congressional pay, Mr. Michel joined a movement now supported by many congressional leaders, including Mr. Wright and the newly elected Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine.

Israeli in Mexico on Business, Aides Say

By Larry Rohter

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY—A former Israeli official involved in the Iran-contra affair who was killed in a plane crash in Mexico last week was in the country in connection with a private business transaction to buy avocados, according to Mexican and Israeli authorities.

They said Monday that he was not in Mexico as a representative of the Israeli government.

The former official, Amir Nir, was an anti-terrorism adviser to two Israeli prime ministers and acted as one of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North's main go-betweens in the Reagan administration's arms-for-hostages negotiations with Iran in 1985 and 1986.

Mr. Nir died Nov. 30 when the Cessna T-210 in which he was traveling went down in the state of Michoacan. The pilot of the single-engine plane also died in the crash and two other passengers were seriously injured.

Investigations conducted by federal judicial and civil aviation authorities are continuing. But José Luis Arriaga, a federal judicial police commander in the town of Uruapan, said preliminary information indicated that Mr. Nir had gone to Michoacan to discuss the purchase of avocados from the local subsidiary of an international fruit and vegetable exporting concern.

"He was here for three days, talking about buying avocados," Mr. Arriaga, who headed the initial federal investigation, said. "He left with a price list and said he would be back in a week."

An Israeli Embassy spokesman denied published reports Monday that Mr. Nir was in Mexico to supervise a shipment of arms sold to the Mexican government by Israel.

"It's completely not true," said Israel's Amir, who was sent to Michoacan to recover Mr. Nir's body.

In Uruapan, Mr. Nir registered at a hotel under his real name, the authorities said. But he traveled aboard the plane using the alias Pat Weber, and his true identity was established only after the crash.

"I don't know why that should be the case," Mr. Amir said when asked why Mr. Nir was using an assumed name. In response to the same question, Mr. Arriaga said, "He's dead, so I can't ask him why, can I?"

White House Denial

The White House has denied that the Reagan administration had an agreement with the Israeli government to conduct joint covert anti-terrorism operations abroad. The New York Times reported.

On Sunday, The Washington Post reported that an agreement for joint operations was reached in 1985 and that details of the accord had been related by Mr. Nir.

"The president has never executed any umbrella agreement or accord such as the one described in The Washington Post article on Sunday," said Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman.

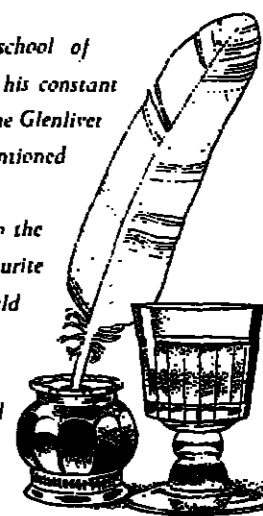
What put the Sir in Sir Walter Scott?

It has been commonly assumed that Sir Walter Scott was given his knighthood for services to literature.

However, there is a school of thought which is puzzled by his constant publishing and praising of The Glenlivet single malt whisky. It is mentioned frequently in his writings.

The Glenlivet was also the Monarch of that time's favourite whisky. It was said "he would drink nothing else."

Is there a connection between these two facts and his knighthood? I believe we should be told.



The Glenlivet®

12 years old single malt whisky.

TV Preacher Indicted for Bilking Contributors

By Ronald Smothers

New York Times Service

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—The Reverend Jim Bakker, the former leader of the PTL television ministry, and a former aide have been indicted on charges of defrauding as many as 150,000 contributors and diverting more than \$4 million for their personal use.

The 24-count indictment, returned Monday in U.S. district court, charges Mr. Bakker and the former aide, Richard Dortch, with making bogus appeals for money from 1984 to 1987.

According to the indictment, the two men deliberately misled contributors and PTL board members in soliciting contributions

amounting to over \$158 million that were not used for the intended purposes.

Mr. Bakker resigned in March 1987 as president of the ministry after admitting to a 1980 sexual encounter with a church secretary.

The indictments charge both Mr. Bakker, 48, and Mr. Dortch, 57, his senior vice president at PTL, with 24 counts of mail fraud, wire fraud and conspiracy.

A separate, 11-count indictment charged a former PTL vice president, David A. Taggart, and his brother, James H. Taggart, with diverting about \$1.1 million from the ministry for personal use and failing to report the income to the Internal Revenue Service.

The charges against Mr. Bakker and Mr. Dortch revolve around efforts to raise funds

to construct the ministry's planned, 2,300-acre (930-hectare) Heritage USA theme park in Fort Mills, South Carolina.

The solicitations in television appeals, mailings and telephone calls sought "lifetime partners" who would pay from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for the guarantee of free lodging once a year at Heritage USA.

According to the indictment, the funds went toward lavish bonuses for Mr. Bakker and his wife. Those bonuses ranged from \$740,000 in 1984 to \$1,055,000 in 1986 when the show's popularity was at its peak. In that same period, Mr. Dortch received bonuses totaling \$550,000.

Mr. Bakker and Mr. Dortch have denied any wrongdoing.

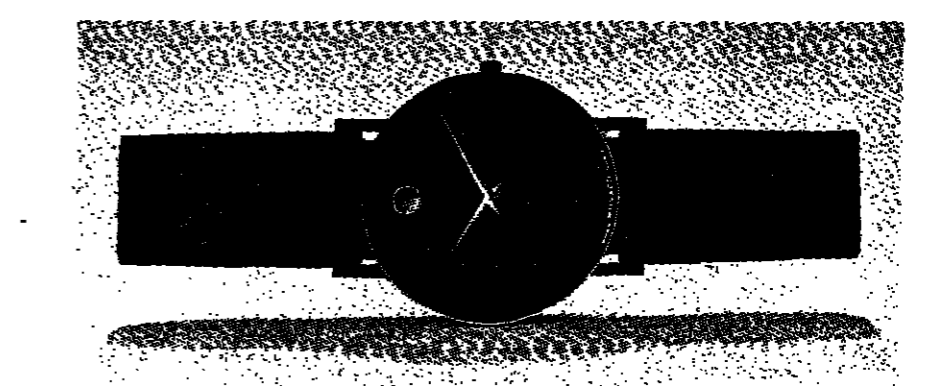
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Israel Off Course

A month ago — or was it a year? — the Israelis held elections and decided, well, nothing. The voters gave the two big parties almost exactly the same number of Knesset seats and scattered the other seats, the ones that either Likud or Labor would need to form its own government, among the small religious and far-right parties. Likud's Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, got the president's first bid to form a government, but could not do it either with the small parties or with Labor. On Monday he was given another three weeks.

Government-making in parliamentary democracies is often raw, but Israel's performance in the last month has been extraordinary. Immense cynicism has been shown by figures from whom statesmanship is expected on the international level. Not many foreigners, we surmise, realized the pettiness, virulence and feudal character of the considerable part of the Israeli spectrum to the right of Likud's right. Nor was it understood how ready were the major parties — both of them — to take partners of convenience from that part of the spectrum.

In extending Prime Minister Shamir's time to form a government, President Chaim Herzog voiced "shame" over the proceedings. He urged Mr. Shamir to make

Research Roulette

The United States pioneered television, VCRs and computer chips, but in 1986 it imported more high-tech products than it sold abroad. High-definition television will be the next major advance in consumer electronics, but Japanese and European companies are poised to divide the vast American market between them.

To the peril of its defense and its standard of living, America's grasp of technology is slipping dangerously. Vice President George Bush expressed interest in science policy during the campaign. He has now more pertinent tasks than to stem the erosion of America's technological pre-eminence.

The principal damage has been done by Ronald Reagan's disastrous experiment with the economy. The high dollar made American products harder to sell abroad, and the high cost of capital made long-term investments, like research and development, less profitable. But economic conditions are not the whole story. When those conditions are remedied, America cannot resume making VCRs or computer memory chips if there are no companies left to sell them, or if its consumers believe that Japanese products are of higher quality.

The United States still leads in research spending. In 1988, industry and government each invested \$61 billion in R&D, but two-thirds of the federal share went for military research. Pentagon procurement once helped commercialize jet aircraft, computers and computer chips, but the research technologies of today's weapons seem to have less commercial relevance.

The \$19 billion that goes for civilian research is too little and too carelessly spent. Civilian R&D spending has been stuck at about 1.8 percent of GNP for two decades. Meanwhile, rivals have steadily increased theirs — Japan to 2.8 percent, West Germany to 2.6 percent.

Each federal agency follows its own agenda. NASA is sinking \$3.5 billion this year into projects like its cherished space station. This antique technology will keep the NASA circus flying but does little for industry. The Department of Energy plans a \$5 billion atom smasher, even though it promises few commercial spin-offs and will rob funds from physics research of greater relevance.

Why does America's research policy remain so incoherent, while Japan targets one high-tech industry after another and wrests

Other Comment

A Specter Haunts the Empire

A specter is haunting the Soviet empire: the specter of nationalism. Although the immediate causes of the unrest in the Baltic, the Caucasus, in Kazakhstan and elsewhere vary from place to place, they all derive ultimately from the suppression of nationalist aspirations. Mikhail Gorbachev has yet to formulate a clear policy for dealing with the nationalist problem even within the Soviet Union, let alone in Eastern Europe, where by all appearances Moscow can sooner or later expect the same kind of turmoil. Unfortunately, experience has shown that upheavals in the eastern part of our continent benefit the East European peoples concerned, they have brought only painful setbacks.

Argentines Can Take Heart

Apparently some Argentine officers simply refuse to accept the lesson that the last junta's experience should have taught them: that even the most powerful faction cannot govern effectively for long without genuine public support. And for now the people of Argentina remain on the side of civilians like Raúl Alfonsín. If Argentina can hold the election scheduled for next year, Mr. Alfonsín will be the first civilian president in 30 years to hand power to another civilian.

Of course, Argentines can hardly be faulted if they are growing weary over the constant tension between their weak civilian government and the military. But if they

need inspiration they need only look to Venezuela, which held peaceful elections the same day Mr. Alfonsín persuaded the rebellious army units to lay down their arms.

Bhutto Against the Odds

Benazir Bhutto's cabinet has been sworn in and now she can put her moderate policies into practice. Although facing many difficulties, the Bhutto administration must fulfill the people's desire for a new era of stability and democracy. The economy is being hurt by a sharp drop in remittances from Pakistani workers in the Middle East. The population is growing at a rate of 3.1 percent. In addition, there is the problem of Afghan refugees. What will happen in Afghanistan will depend on efforts by Prime Minister Bhutto to resolve the conflicting interests of the Afghan guerrilla factions.

Miss Bhutto was born after, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi just three years before, the bloody partition of 1947. Perhaps their generation can heal their parents' and grandparents' rift. Better relations between India and Pakistan would enable them to muster more resources against the domestic poverty that is crushing each. That is only one of the many hopes greeting Miss Bhutto. Her greatest problem may not be the hostility of her enemies but the expectations of her well-wishers, which may be more than a civilian prime minister of Pakistan can fulfill.

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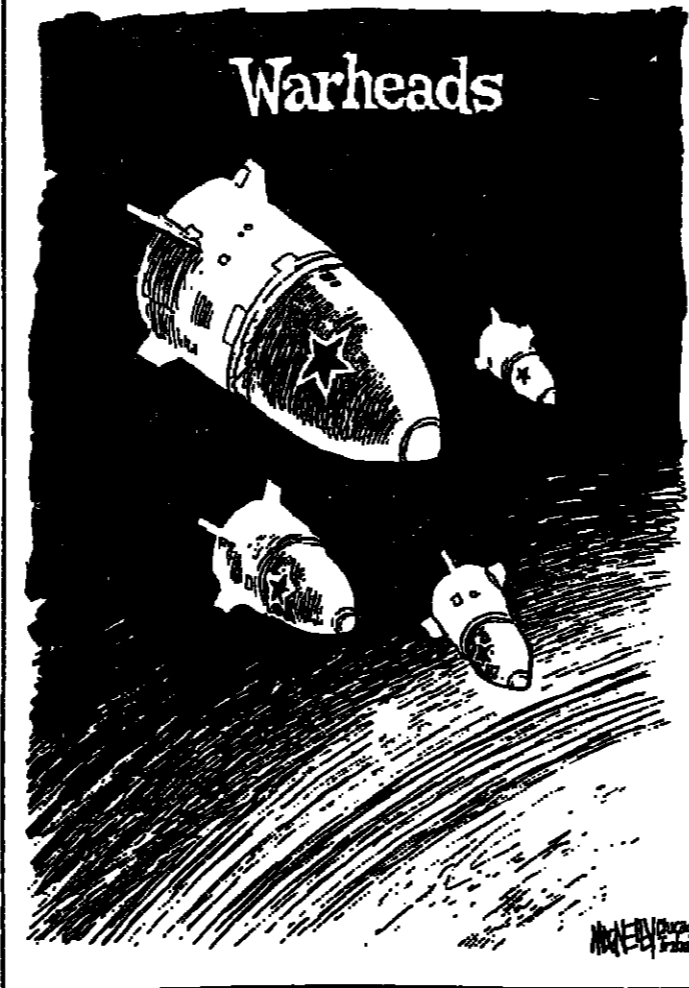
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OPINION

Wartails



Mediterranean: The Crunch Has Barely Started

By Giles Merritt

CAIRO — The pyramids at Giza are crumbling, and chunks of stone have been falling from the Sphinx. Before the end of this century, pollution may have destroyed half of Egypt's fabulous antiquities. Car exhaust fumes are eating away at statues and tombs that have stood since the days of the pharaohs.

These ills are symptomatic of a disease ravaging the whole of the Mediterranean. The damage being done by tourism and economic development is threatening to outweigh the benefits. Last year one million tourists visited Egypt; by 1990 the number probably will quadruple. The poverty-stricken Egyptian economy badly needs their business, yet the tourism boom is helping to destroy the attractions that bring tourists.

On the Greek island of Rhodes last month, a meeting of tourism experts convened by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development heard how Mediterranean holiday resorts are fouling their own nests. They also assessed the millions of new jobs that tourism will bring, and agreed that the problem is urgent.

The Mediterranean is already the world's biggest tourist area, and the rush has barely started. Experts be-

lieve that from 100 million this year, the number of tourists in the area will reach 400 million a year by 2025, perhaps as many as 750 million.

That is alarming, but other aspects of the Mediterranean's outlook make the blood run cold. By 2025 the population of the countries around the Mediterranean will have exploded from the present 360 million to 550 million. The growth will be largely in North Africa and the Middle East; both Egypt and Turkey will have doubled in size to more than 100 million.

The strains will be appalling. The plagues of famine and pestilence that beset biblical Egypt could well return. Even if their present food output were to double by then, the southern Mediterranean countries will need to import \$30 billion worth of food (at today's prices). Egypt, for instance, will have to spend twice as much on food as it earns from oil.

And these figures may be optimistic. Soil erosion, deforestation and water shortages will be reducing the area of tillable land.

The Mediterranean's urban population, meanwhile, will have doubled from 200 million to 400 million.

The Mediterranean's pollution problems have only begun. At the moment, three-quarters of all pollution in the region comes from industries along the northern coast. By 2025 the picture will change. For instance, car ownership in the 17 countries bordering the Mediterranean will have tripled, to about 150 million. Nine of every 10 vehicles in the region are now in France, Italy or Spain. The extra 100 million will go mainly to the southern and eastern countries, causing grave environmental damage.

Pollution levels in the cities of the southern Mediterranean are expected to double or even triple by 2025.

The ravages of pollution are already disastrous. The "greenhouse effect" is being blamed for Cairo's freak temperatures this summer of up to 48 degrees centigrade (118 degrees Fahrenheit), and scientists are warning of a 12-centimeter (4.5-inch) rise in the Mediterranean's level by 2025 that could flood not only the Nile delta but the deltas of the Rhone in France, the Po in Italy and the Ebro in Spain.

The risk is that in less than 40 years the poor southern countries may have descended into chaos, while pollution

If Treaties Are a Bad Joke, So Is Arms Control

By Amoretta M. Hoerber and Douglas J. Feith

WASHINGTON — In calling the use of poison gas in the Iran-Iraq war an "omninoous terror" that has jeopardized the "moral and legal structures that have held these weapons in check since World War I," President Reagan understated the point. The Iraqi attacks not only violated the 1925 Geneva protocol banning chemical warfare, they mocked the very idea of controlling armaments and warfare through treaties. More broadly, they challenged the concept of international law itself, the first principle of which is that treaties must be obeyed.

Policymakers argue that the Iraqi gas attacks have made it imperative to finish negotiations at the Geneva conference on disarmament on a treaty calling for a comprehensive ban against chemical weapons — that is, banning their possession as well as their use. But why should we produce new treaties if we can't solve the problem of upholding the integrity of existing treaties?

The gruesome evidence of death and disfigurement wrought by the Iraqi attacks has been confirmed by investigators of unquestioned credibility. But the international community has taken no action to penalize Iraq for violating its treaty obligations. Neither the United Nations, the Geneva disarmament conference nor any other multilateral forum in which new arms control treaties are championed has figured out a way to impose costs on states that openly violate such treaties. Indeed, no forum is even working on the problem.

Moreover, given its importance in dealing with the illegal use of chemical weapons, it is hard to believe that the international community can deal more effectively with the illegal possession of those weapons. Simply put, such a treaty cannot reasonably be expected to bring about the elimination of all chemical weapon stocks.

In a closed society, chemical weapons would be ridiculously easy to manufacture and store secretly. Chemicals can be militarily significant even in quantities small enough to be stored in one medium size industrial warehouse. And even if a country did not actually maintain stocks, it could, in preparation for a war, produce an offensive capability in a matter of weeks.

Not even a highly intrusive verification regime would afford the U.S. government reasonable confidence that it could detect illegal production or storage in the states of greatest concern to it.

Some have argued that a comprehensive ban would be a salutary symbol of the civilized world's rejection of chemical weapons. But the value of this symbolism would be far outweighed by two factors: first, the increased risk that U.S. forces would be attacked with poison gas if an ineffective ban deprived the United States of a chemical retaliatory capability; second, the debasing of international law if such a ban were not truly verifiable and not diligently enforced.

The Bush administration could do good by focusing the world's arms control forums on the

problem of treaty violators. If effective political penalties cannot be organized, thought could be given to financial ones — for example, substantial indemnities enforceable by a victimized party in the law courts of third countries — although it is possible that this would not be fruitful.

There is a price to be paid when bad treaties are promulgated and when any treaty is violated. It cheapens the currency. It promotes disrespect for all treaties, whether dealing with arms control, human rights or protection of prisoners of war. And the price that is paid is not distributed evenly. Democratic countries, whose internal checks on governmental action enforce compliance with international obligations, suffer disproportionately.

International law is widely disparaged as mere grist for the mills of diplomats and academics. Yet arms control treaties are routinely favored in principle, indeed venerated, as a practical way to enhance international security. But arms control treaties are international law — no more, no less. They are as potent or as ineffective as international law in general. If international law is a bad joke, if treaties can be violated profitably and with impunity, then arms control, too, becomes a joke, with the laugh being on the states that comply with their treaty obligations.

Amoretta M. Hoerber served as deputy under-secretary of the army and Douglas J. Feith served as deputy assistant secretary of defense, both in the Reagan administration. They contributed this column to The New York Times.

Bush and the Press: A Good Start, With Far to Go

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Every new American president vows to improve relations with the press, and every four years they seem to get worse. Now George Bush is trying to make peace with everybody.

Different efforts to arrange a cease-fire have been made. Franklin Delano Roosevelt tried to charm the reporters; Harry Truman swapped jokes with them on walks around the White House; Lyndon Johnson tried intimidation; Richard Nixon turned his spies on them and tapped their telephones. And Ronald Reagan has evaded them or used them as props in his television shows.

Mr. Bush is a different sort and, at least temporarily, the outlook is a little more hopeful. During the campaign, he dodged reporters who had troubling questions, but since his election he has restored some order and civility to the question period. He hired Mr. Reagan's press secretary, which was not a good sign of change, but he announced all his cabinet ap-

pointments at news conferences and responded to questions with his normal patience and courtesy.

In his previous jobs (the CIA was a proper exception), he was available to the reporters, and he seemed to have a philosophy for handling the dilemma between secrecy and publicity. Unlike John Kennedy, he did not have social favorites in the press, and unlike Mr. Reagan, he treated newspaper reporters and television reporters alike. He seldom indulged in anonymous background or off-the-record conferences.

The administration spends more than a billion dollars a year on "public relations," a polite name for manipulating relations with the public.

The White House press conference was founded by Teddy Roosevelt on the principle of accountability. Since the president was protected by executive privilege and could not be compelled, like prime ministers in a parliamentary system, to answer questions

in Congress, the press was invited to perform this function for the public. Presidents who had no adequate answers or were not adept at answering found other, safer ways of reaching the public. They had researchers, speech writers, even joke writers, and had TelePrompTers that enabled them to make carefully constructed "extemporaneous" speeches. In the process, reporters were increasingly treated like porters who were expected to carry whatever baggage officials wanted to dump on their transmission belts.

A few simple reforms would help. We could do without the helicopter confrontations in which questions are shouted under the roar of the propellers. Regular brief presidential conferences with precise relevant questions and honest answers are about all that is required.

The official view is that we are a noisy bunch, nosing into things that are none of our business, and sometimes this is true. But it is also the public's business, and while the people usually side with the government in these disputes, they are not served by the mutual hostility that has developed between officials who make the news and reporters who write it.

Mr. Bush knows this better than most. He has been trying to heal the wounds of the campaign, visiting the leaders of Congress, talking to Michael Dukakis, inviting educators and environmentalists to give him their views, reappointing the membership of the cabinet, avoiding provocative ideological disputes and appointing mod-

erate and experienced professionals. He seems to be trying to create a favorable atmosphere for discussion of the budget and other matters so that they can be debated on the basis of the facts, with a minimum of rancor. He calls this "confidence building," and has made a good start. But a little more confidence on both sides of the relationship wouldn't hurt.

The New York Times.

Consensus, Sure, but Also Debate

By Stephen S. Rosenfield

WASHINGTON — The signs are definitely better than average that George Bush will have some of that elusive bipartisan tonic working for him in the making of foreign and defense policy. But just how much he and the country stand to profit from it is a tougher question.

Mr. Bush and the people he has chosen know Capitol Hill and are known on the Hill and do not regard it as enemy territory. The president-elect, with his pragmatic streak, is not likely to polarize things as his two more passionate predecessors did.

More important, Ronald Reagan has created, wittingly and unwittingly, a broad basis of consensus. The rift that arises from the "acid rain" across the political spectrum for his policies in dealing with the Soviet Union on arms control, regional disputes and human rights. The inviting part arises from the widely supported backlash against his high defense budgets. His failures in his foreign policy have had a rallying effect. The presidential campaign, moreover, tended to loosen the hold of the flanks. On the left, the Jackson forces, although far from dead, seem outweighed for the moment by Democrats sobered by the polls showing how national security issues played for Mr. Bush and against Michael Dukakis. On the right, the hard-core conservatives and the neo-cons are left lamenting what they perceive as Mr. Reagan's unfortunate drift to détente — a position that tends to marginalize them in the broader debate.

The general fatigue and Mr. Bush's discretion seem to be removing Nicaragua by far, the most agonizing divisive issue of the Reagan years, from the center of the board.

But, finally, the political realities count most. On domestic issues, Republican Senator John Danforth of Missouri observed to me last week, Mr. Bush faces a Congress in which both houses are controlled by Democrats and budget pressures are mounting. No easy victories there.

Foreign policy, where Mr. Bush is drawn anyway by his personal interests and by the call of global change and opportunity, becomes for him a realm of easier potential achievement. Bipartisanship becomes a Republican president's essential method for success in it.

Senator Danforth is into bipartisanship. After the Iran-Contra affair, which he once attributed to the "first booting advertisement of a go-it-alone executive," he drew colleagues of both parties into discussions with Secretary of State George Shultz. He encouraged the "American Agenda" project of former Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter to make the endorsement of bipartisanship that former presidents, former secretaries of state and other survivors are always pleased to make on honorary occasions. Mr. Danforth and his colleagues have just received Mr. Bush's post-election assurances that he is ready to talk about the matter.

What troubles the senator is the wear and tear of the foreign policy wars at home and the effect on America's international standing. He has been looking for a formula by which the executive consults early and often and Congress stops micro-managing. Most senators think bipartisanship is better, he says. "If you're brought in early, you're not a threat."

Fine. But no one who has lived in the system or looked at it hard can be under any illusion about the difficulties of managing its clashing institutional prerogatives, partisan pulls and personal ambitions. Certainly there is a strong core of policy that both parties and branches can define as the national interest, but, inevitably, choices must be made of emphases and means, and politics and press sharpen the differences. "You can believe in bipartisanship," says Senator Nancy Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican, "without being able to create it."

Again, fine. Do Americans want an entirely bipartisan foreign policy? The postwar bipartisan consensus so often lauded as a model to which to return produced the worst foreign policy disaster of two generations: the American lurch into Vietnam. Bipartisanship does produce fizzle and frustration and could produce worse, but in most situations fizzle and frustration seem a fair price to pay for a good debate.

One can imagine some lines of policy for which the best proof of inadequacy was that a quiet message had produced agreement on them. Washington could attempt to have bipartisanship in mind, but if we don't always have it in hand it is not, I trust, the end of the world.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: European News

Italy: Word has been sent round to all the great galleries and museums of Europe to the effect that Raphael's celebrated picture of the "Entombment" has been stolen from San Pietro, in Perugia.

Spain: Senor Castelar is expected in Rome. This visit of the Spanish politician is connected with a new and strong attempt to revive the idea of the so-called "Latin League," a grouping of France, Spain and Italy, and the detachment of the latter Power from the Triple Alliance.

1913: Gunboat Mission

NEW YORK — A Herald correspondent learns that the mission of the United States gunboat Dolphin, which left today [Dec. 6] for Santo Domingo, involves much more than an observation of the elections on December 15, as announced. The Dolphin goes primarily in connection with an investigation by American Govern-

ment officials of the administration of Santo Domingo finances. Meanwhile, it is rumored in Washington that the Administration is arranging virtual intervention in Santo Domingo in order to supervise the coming elections, a revolution being feared.

1938: A 'No War' Pact

PARIS — An eleven-century-old quarrel between France and Germany was apparently liquidated when Georges Bonnet and Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, signed their "no war" pact in the historic clock hall of the Quai d'Orsay yesterday afternoon [Dec. 6]. By this document, the German government solemnly recognizes the frontiers now drawn between the two countries as "definitive," thereby renouncing all claims to Alsace and Lorraine, which have been a constant bone of contention between Telford and Gaul ever since Charlemagne's Empire was divided up among his heirs by the Treaty of Verdun in 843.

After 10 Years He Was Sim

By A. J. ... The prisoner ... He was ...

ON MY MIND

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By Nicholas D. Kristof ...

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OPINION

Consensus Sure, but Also Debate

By Stephen S. Rosen

WASHINGTON — The consensus that George Bush will have for him in the making of foreign policy is a tougher question. Mr. Bush and the people chosen to run the State Department are known on the Hill and in the press as pragmatic. The consensus that George Bush will have for him in the making of foreign policy is a tougher question. Mr. Bush and the people chosen to run the State Department are known on the Hill and in the press as pragmatic. The consensus that George Bush will have for him in the making of foreign policy is a tougher question. Mr. Bush and the people chosen to run the State Department are known on the Hill and in the press as pragmatic.

After 10 Years in the Gulag, He Was Simply Told to Go

By A. M. Rosenthal

MOSCOW — The prisoner from Perm enters the apartment in Moscow, still dressed in the shabby black and gray uniform he has worn for 10 years and one month.

ON MY MIND

warden suddenly handed him his release papers and told him he could go. There was no explanation for the decade of imprisonment in brutally strict labor camps. Not a mention of the six earlier years of incarceration in psychiatric hospitals where the Soviet government so often locked up those who thought they had the right to argue against the state and thus were judged mad.

He's No Thomas Jefferson

WILL the Gorbachev reforms usher in a new political order, or have they been fashioned in accordance with the shrewd conservative dictum that for things to remain the same they must change a little? In the name of his vaunted plan to create a socialist society based on law, Mr. Gorbachev would restore the party monopoly on the means of information.

There remains a great deal to be said about how many are left who are yet to be acknowledged and if a society is being created that will no longer throw men and women into years of hell for speaking their minds — or if it is one that simply redefines what words and thoughts are permissible.

For the moment it seems enough to celebrate the freedom and victory achieved by one prisoner of Perm.

Mr. Kuznetsov was in a special prison camp for "political" known throughout the gulag as Perm 35, a feared, hard place in the Ural Mountains.

He was in a punishment cell for months with three other men sharing all they had: a few feet of space, the cold and quiet. Among them was Lev Timofeyev, an economist from Moscow who had committed similar crimes of the mind and now speaks and writes and struggles for liberty from an apartment in Moscow.

From Perm 35 Mr. Kuznetsov went straight to that apartment.

Meat and string beans and beer were put before him, but for some time he could not even touch them.

He did eat some bread, collecting the crumbs in a napkin and swallowing them. What he wanted most was to talk about what had happened to him and how his life had been these years.

His face is gaunt and his skull prison-shaven. There were times he had to fight to control his voice and tears.

Those moments came when he talked of what was most bitter to him — even more than the hunger and cold.

They were the trials to which he had been subjected. He talked of the anguish of hearing informers testifying falsely, of defense lawyers appointed by the KGB denouncing him, of a courtroom filled with hoodlums.

The mockery of those trials that were the legal justification for the 16 tortured years seemed more than he could bear.

He told about the investigator who said enemies of the Soviet Union like him should not be tried at all, just taken out and shot. He said the man's name carefully — Soloviev, Colonel Soloviev of the KGB — before his voice broke.

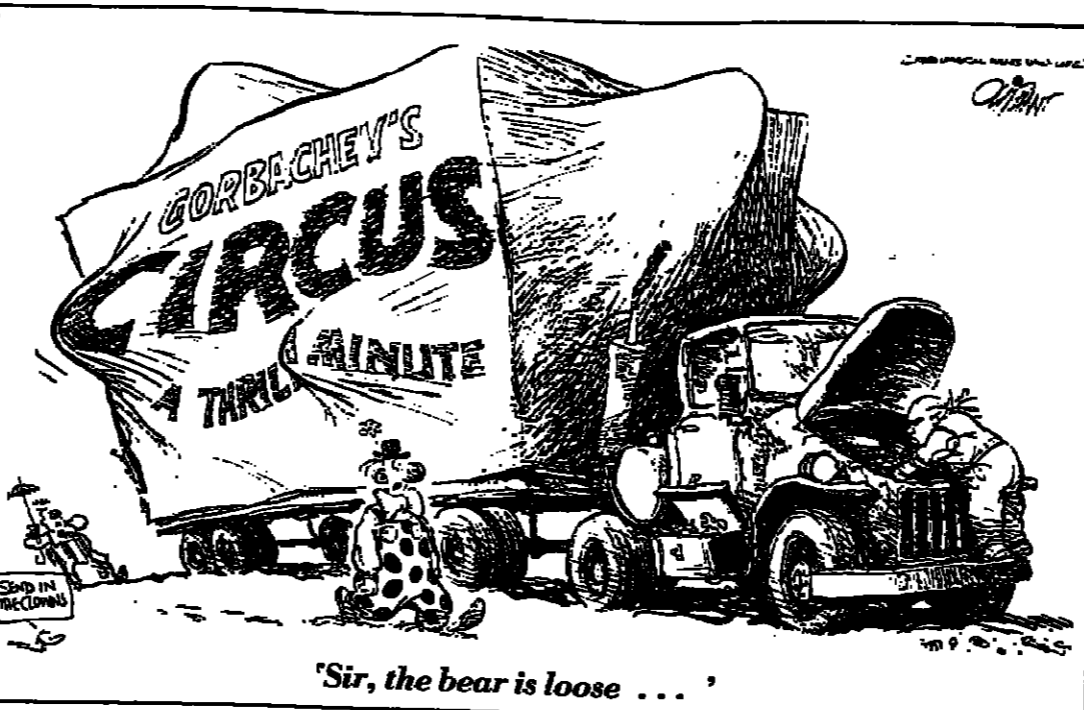
He talked as freed prisoners often do, in detail and quickly, as if the time of solitude could return any moment.

Prisoner Perm 35 managed to follow the news. He said the camp was being painted, icicles knocked off and prisoners given extra food because the word was out that some foreigners might arrive.

Fine, he said, prisoners are generally hungry as wolves in the forest night. And, he said, he was freed because Mr. Gorbachev wanted to diminish the issue of political prisoners by the time he arrived in New York City.

That seems likely. An excellent gift to the city, the release of prisoners of Perm. Later we can talk about other presents, other prisoners.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet Jews Who Wait

Robert Cullen, in "It's Time for a Quiet U.S.-Soviet Deal on Emigrants" (Opinion, Dec. 1), says that, according to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, "the number of Jewish refusniks remaining is down to 2,500 to 3,000."

Notwithstanding some excellent public relations work by the Soviet Union and others in both East and West, the situation in the Soviet Union still violates the United Nations Human Rights Charter. Soviet Jews face increasing anti-Semitism, and they fear the violence in Armenia and Azerbaijan may spread into Russia itself, where they would be the first victims.

Mr. Cullen reports that for the last 12 months Soviet officials have been promising "a new, more liberal law on emigration." Until such a law is published, there is no reason to suppose that Soviet Jews have been denied exit visas can look forward to a future when they cease to be treated as hostages and bargaining counters.

Until that happy time occurs and all Jewish refusniks are allowed to leave, as has been guaranteed by the many international treaties signed by the Soviet Union, Mr. Cullen's program for future action should be treated with disdain.

MARGARET RIGAL
and RITA EKER
Co-Chairmen
Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry,
London.

What the Speaker Said

The opinions expressed by Richard L. Marcus, "German Speaker Jennings Spoke the Truth," (Opinion, Nov. 23) are based on a profound misunderstanding. Philipp Jenninger's resignation as speaker of the Bundestag was not brought about by those unwilling to face the truth about Germany's terrible past during the Nazi period.

The complaint against Mr. Jenninger was that by explaining the origin of anti-Semitism and the persecution of the Jews in Germany he had come too close to making them understandable, and thus excusable. This is why some members of the Bundestag — among them known critics of Germany's Nazi past — left the chamber in outrage. As Sebastian Haffner, from whose book on Hitler Mr. Jenninger took many of his arguments, commented, "At the grave of the victim one does not speak of the fascinating character of the murderer."

KURT L. SHELL
Frankfurt.

It would appear from Forbes Perkins' letter "Jenninger's Vile Speech" (Nov. 23) that he never actually read the speech and is merely reacting to the press coverage of it, as with censor, to address the need, just deal with effects.

DUANE STANFIELD,
Forbes, Scotland.

Liberalism Under Attack

Normally I worship at the feet of Tom Wicker, but I must take exception to the last paragraph of his column "A Democrat Who Could Win in '92" (Nov. 21). Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas may be too old for consideration as the party's 1992 standard bearer, writes Mr.

Wicker, "but he represents reasonably well the kind of nominee the Democrats need" to break the string of presidential defeats. He further says that "such a candidacy would not be an abandonment of liberalism."

Choosing a conservative to head the ticket would not be "an abandonment of liberalism." Of course it would. The question is whether the party wants to remain the party of principle or the party in the White House. So long as conservatives continue to hold a lock on the Electoral College by control of the South, that question must be squarely faced.

The Democrats also are the party of pragmatism. I think most Democrats will buy the rest of Mr. Wicker's argument and nominate a Southern conservative. But if they do so, let them do it with full consciousness that they are retreating from principle.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON,
Mobile, Alabama.

The contemptible letter by Jack Jolis (Letters, Nov. 1), calling Leonard Bernstein "that pompous old-left fraud" must not go unchallenged. Mr. Bernstein is by far the foremost musician in contemporary America, esteemed and acclaimed worldwide. When Mr. Bernstein, like other illustrious Americans, conspicuously opposed the Vietnam War, it was a brave act to stop an insane fight that squandered the lives of more than 50,000 young Americans.

HANS WILMERSDORFER,
Rio de Janeiro.

A Razz for Barry

I found Dave Barry's silly article "Things Not to Say to the Maltre D" (Meanwhile, Nov. 22) tasteless.

AMANDA MONTELIUS,
Eybens, France.

From Genuine New Yorkers, An Agenda for the Comrade

By Paula Span

DEAR COMRADE: A word of advice. About this New York itinerary, this quick whirl through Central Park and the Metropolitan Museum and down Broadway — forget it.

Comrade, let us give you a hand. Trees, paintings and ungainly buildings you can find in Moscow. Has anyone at the Soviet Mission bothered to point out that this is

world's largest, and receives by truck and barge most of the 27,000 tons of garbage New Yorkers generate daily. The Sanitation Department offers tours. Cynthia Haller, a sometime guide, says that touring a landfill is an educational experience. "People walk away knowing that waste disposal is everyone's concern."

Or how about a visit to Madison Avenue? Messner Vetter Carey Berger Schmetterer is one of the few ad agencies still on the avenue. You could see how these folks plot to persuade Americans that life is not worth living without Regina Electric Brooms and Dixie's cold tables. They know what they're doing. This is the agency that helped elect George Bush.

But let us also acknowledge that capitalism has its bleak fallow. There is probably a higher concentration of human misery in New York than anywhere else in the country. And yes, comrade, there are things you do better than we do.

Run a subway system, for example. "I'd like to take him on the R Train to Brooklyn," says Gene Russinoff, attorney for the Straphangers Campaign.

On the better lines you'll find panhandlers. All right, beggars. "He might be amused at the clever routines New Yorkers come up with to ask for money," said Mr. Russinoff, mentioning the saxophone player who announces that he is an alien in need of cash for spaceship fuel to return to his native planet (and then plays a few bars of the "Twilight Zone" theme). "But he'd probably go home and tell his colleagues that capitalism is in its death throes."

And what would you think of East New York, a ravaged stretch of Brooklyn? Lilie Martin, director of East New York State Deterioration, worries about the rats — and the murders since crack dealers moved into the area.

You will find it bewildering, comrade, to realize that such desolation coexists with the gilded stagecraft and orchestrated bonhomie showcased at Radio City Music Hall. We know you've got high culture and stuffy philosophers, but have you got Mighty Wurlitzers or Fabulous Rockettes? For that matter, has the Soviet Union embraced performance art at all?

If not, you ought to take in "Nuts and Bolts," now playing in the Village, featuring a troupe called Pink Inc. — five women and a man who inhabit big soft sculptures. Let Louise Heit of Pink Inc. explain just what you will see: "Screws bond their wills through a ritual march. Inwards contract and release. Together their energies combine within the Of to conceive a mysterious creature."

Comrade, you must experience this. Pink Inc. is holding free tickets for you and your entourage. "He would go away with something to reflect on about humanity," Ms. Heit promises. "It would be a very personal experience."

The Washington Post

GENERAL NEWS

A Return to the Mainland for Chiang

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

XIKOU, China — China is wooing Taiwan in many ways, but the most startling bouquets are found in this rural hamlet miles from nowhere in eastern China.

The first wink in Taiwan's direction comes at the massive brick gate to Xikou. The inscription honors Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist Chinese leader who was defeated by the Communists and fled to the island of Taiwan in 1949.

Never mind that Chiang arranged the killing and torture of thousands of leftists when he ruled China from about 1927 to 1949. Never mind that he has been regarded as a villain for nearly four decades on the Chinese mainland and that even in Taiwan he has fallen from favor since his death in 1975.

In Xikou, his hometown, he remains a legend. He is the man who built the main road, the school, the hospital, and who put Xikou on the map.

More important, as Chinese leaders search for ways to reassure Taiwan of their good intentions, they have decided to swallow their pride and use Xikou and its 11,000 inhabitants to honor their erstwhile worst enemy, Chiang.

It is a sign of China's new pragmatism: Only nine years after the Communists stopped shelving Nationalist-held islands, they are paying homage to perhaps the single most odious man in Communist annals. The hope is that this open-mindedness will gradually encourage Taiwan residents to favor reunification with the motherland.

"We hope that the Chiang family will come back to Xikou," explained Chiang Zhongwei, a 27th cousin three times removed from Chiang Kai-shek.

Nearly one-quarter of the residents of Xikou are surnamed Chiang and all are members of

the same clan as Chiang Kai-shek, enabling them to determine relationships easily. Most residents appear to be related in some distant way to Chiang Kai-shek.

These days, Chiang Zhongwei has a new job that makes him a point man in the peace offensive to recapture Taiwan. He is the caretaker of a grand villa that Chiang Kai-shek built to pass the days with his wife, Song Meiling, better known as Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Chinese leaders have decided to swallow their pride and use Xikou to honor their erstwhile worst enemy.

The villa was destroyed in a Japanese air attack in 1939, but the Communists rebuilt it and last year opened it to the public.

The government is also carefully tending to the Chiang family graves, his birthplace and his boyhood home. The former home of Chiang Chung-kuo, Chiang Kai-shek's son and successor as president of Taiwan, has also been opened to the public.

"Some people think Chiang Kai-shek was good, and some people think he was bad," Wang Shunqi, a local official, explained delicately. "But regarding his legacy here — the school and hospital, in particular — people are grateful to him."

"Whatever else he was, Chiang Kai-shek was a giant," Mr. Wang continued. "Xikou's fame is due to Chiang Kai-shek. And after all, every town wants its sons to become famous."

A year after Taiwan relaxed its rules to allow

some of its citizens to visit the mainland, many Taiwan residents are visiting Xikou. The government has counted 1,100 Taiwan visitors, but many others seem to slip in uncounted.

"We're delighted to come here, because it's so full of history," said one Taiwan resident who was touring with his family but declined to give his name. "I grew up listening to Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Chung-kuo on the radio, and the people here have the same accent."

Indeed, the thick accent, which is difficult for even many Chinese to understand, is commonplace in the corridors of power on Taiwan. In addition to Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Chung-kuo, who between them effectively ruled the island from 1949 until the younger Chiang's death early this year, some of their aides also came from the region and held influential positions.

The generalissimo, who banned any contact with the mainland, would be appalled to see the Taiwan visitors photograph each other in front of his old home. He would be even more aghast at plans by some Taiwan residents to open factories in Xikou.

As Taiwan's wages rise and its currency appreciates, many Taiwan manufacturers are moving assembly lines to the mainland, where wages are far lower. Xikou is flaunting its pedigree to try to attract some of this investment, and already one Taiwan investor is designing a \$65,000 factory in Xikou to manufacture incense.

Xikou officials predict that by the end of next year several factories financed by Taiwan residents will be operating in town.

"We will give Taiwan residents preferential treatment, including land and tax breaks," said He Yulun, director of the district government, which encompasses Xikou. "We treat them better than anyone else."

Chinese Party Leader in Tibet Dismissed

Readers

BEIJING — China has dismissed its Communist Party leader in Tibet and tightened security in an attempt to prevent monks from organizing new anti-Chinese protests in the region, Western sources said Tuesday.

The party leader, Wu Jinghua, was recalled to Beijing and dismissed for failing to stop the simmering revolt in Lhasa, the sources said.

A Communist Party spokeswoman in Beijing confirmed that Tibet had a new party secretary as of Dec. 1. She named him as Hu Jintao, former party leader in Guizhou Province.

Meanwhile, residents in Lhasa said the city was again tense with armed police circling the Jokhang Temple, questioning people and checking identity papers.

"The policy now is to soak the place with police and infiltrate everything," a Westerner said.

Foreign tourists have had their passports checked and hotel rooms searched, the sources said.

On Wednesday about 40 criminals were paraded slowly through the streets.

However, more than a year after a wave of anti-Chinese riots in Lhasa, the walls of the University of Tibet are daily covered with graffiti depicting Chinese cadres as only interested in enriching themselves, the sources said.

Posters saying "Tibet is independent," "Chinese go home" and wishing the Dalai Lama a long life have frequently appeared around the main square, the scene of past demonstrations.

The Western sources quoted informed Tibetans as saying that more than 100 political prisoners, including at least 30 monks and nuns, had been transferred from prisons inside Tibet to other areas of China.

Monks and hundreds of pilgrims

filled Lhasa's main square outside Tibet's holiest shrine Saturday night and chanted the "Prayer of Truth" in the light of butterlamps, the Western sources said.

Police patrolling nearby did not intervene although the prayer contained lines extorting the "protectors of Tibet to drive the barbarians of the east from the land of the snows."

Protests against Beijing rule over the poor Himalayan region erupted in October last year, perhaps the bloodiest riots since the failure of a rebellion in 1959 forced Tibet's spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, to flee across the border to India.

Monks clashed with police again in March and an unknown number were shot or beaten to death.

Western diplomats were unsure what policy changes Tibet's new party leader would bring.

But they noted Mr. Hu was relatively young at 46 and had experience in Guizhou and Gansu Prov-

inces, both poor areas inhabited by minority peoples.

A member of the party's Central Committee, Mr. Hu was believed to be an associate of Hu Yaobang who launched reform policies in Tibet but was dismissed as national party leader last year by party hard-liners.

Mr. Hu was thought to be of Han Chinese nationality. His predecessor, Mr. Wu, was a member of the Yi minority and dubbed by some Chinese in Lhasa "the lama secretary" for posing for pictures with monks in Buddhist costume.

U.K. Seizes Cocaine on Boat

NEWPORT, Wales — Cocaine worth £1 million (\$1.86 million) has been seized on a banana boat that arrived here from Colombia, a customs spokesman said Tuesday.

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Technology Quarterly

Issue No. 7

DEPARTMENTS

Computers

The United States is ahead in the race to develop supercomputers—but the capacity of the supporting data network, essential for using the powerful machines most effectively, lags far behind. **Page 8**

A consortium of computer makers led by Compaq says it will introduce a personal computer based on new hardware standard—a direct challenge to IBM's attempt to dominate the market with its Micro Channel architecture. **Page 8**

Communications

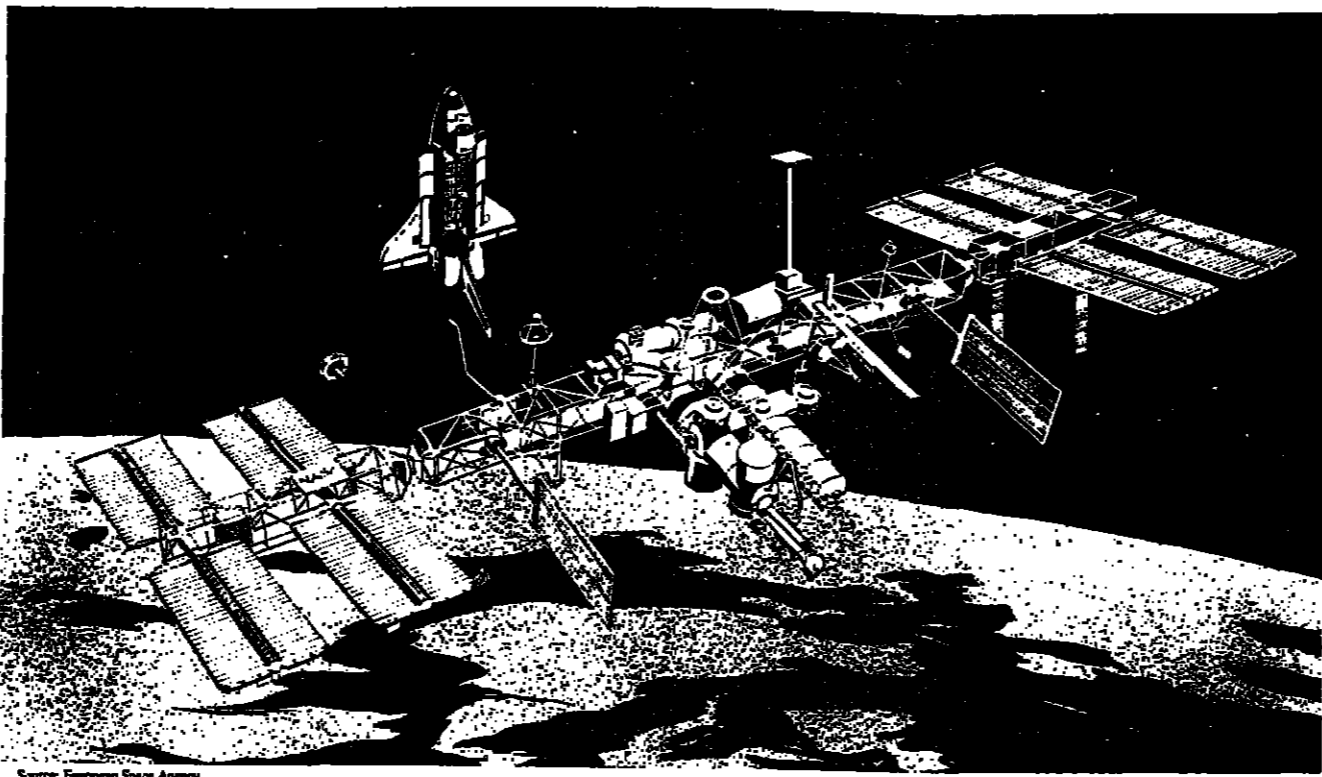
Not so very long ago, mobile telephones were an oddity, a rich man's toy. Now new systems based on digital technology are opening up a variety of services, and a pan-European network under development may deliver the most advanced mobile regional telecommunications system in the world. **Page 9**

Developments

The first privately financed regional satellite for Asia will be launched in 1990, narrowing the communications gap between the area's developed and developing nations. **Page 10**

Carbon-carbon composite, a material that gets stronger as it gets hotter and retains its shape, already protects the nose of the U.S. space shuttle. Its future applications may range from replacing human bones to protecting the environment from nuclear waste. **Page 10**

Teleports—industrial parks with sophisticated telecommunications facilities—may become as important to a region's economic success as harbors and airports have been in the past. **Page 12**



Source: European Space Agency

Illustration by Peter Ockelhoff

Pacts Set Space Station Command

By Paul Kemezis

WASHINGTON — We know all about space stations from the science fiction films. There is always a commander with a square jaw. He has a multinational or interplanetary crew that salutes a lot and almost always follows orders. It is pretty clear who is in charge.

Sometime around 1997, there will actually be such a space station in permanent orbit around Earth. It will have an eight-person crew made up of American, European, Japanese and Canadian astronauts and scientists.

Unlike the U.S. space shuttle, now in use for short visits into space, the space station will not be owned and operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The components of the space station will remain the property of the participating countries, making it the first truly international manned spacecraft.

This prospect raises for real the question taken for granted so often in the movies: Who will really be in charge up there?

Diplomats from the major Western nations spent most of 1987 and 1988 trying to figure

this out. On Sept. 29, bathing in the glow of the successful relaunch of the space shuttle, representatives of the participating countries quietly signed protocols and memos of understanding laying out the basic rules for running the space station.

They did not underestimate the significance of the agreement.

"It was very important to get the accord right," said Ian Pryke, head of the European Space Station office in Washington. "It will be the benchmark for future space cooperation accords. All others will refer back to it."

According to Michael Michaud, the U.S. Department of State representative on the negotiating team, the agreement is "visionary not only in the technical sense, but also in the political sense."

More than just vague international principles were at stake in the negotiations. The project, with an initial price tag of \$23 billion with \$7 billion from the non-American partners—is the largest international science project ever undertaken.

The Europeans, who up to now have always been no more than guests on NASA flights, wanted to make sure that they had equal rights

and control over their own equipment in the design state as well as operations.

When the Challenger accident halted shuttle flights in 1986, the Europeans had gained an edge over the Americans in some areas of space research, mainly because of the success of the European-built Spacelab module, which was carried on numerous shuttle flights.

Most experts believe the Europeans and possibly the Japanese will maintain this technical edge into the period when the space station is available for processing materials. Because of this, there has been an undercurrent of concern that the United States would use its control of shuttle operations to favor its own research efforts and to catch up.

According to Mr. Pryke, the United States has not acted unfairly in setting the new schedule for the shuttle. But reaching clear guidelines on the space station was important to establish long-term trust in what could become a highly competitive commercial field.

The increased use of NASA's civilian shuttle to launch U.S. defense satellites also raised deep concern among the other partners about possible U.S. military use of the space station.

Continued on page 12

Europe on Brink Of a New Age in TV

By Barry James

PARIS — With excerpts from "La Bohème" and a rugby match commented simultaneously in four languages, France last week successfully tested for the first time its TDF 1 television satellite, which is billed as opening the way to pictures and sound far superior to anything available until now.

TéléDiffusion de France, or TDF, the state-owned operating company, plans to put the satellite, which was launched Oct. 28, into commercial service by next spring.

Viewers equipped with a dish antenna the diameter of a large dinner plate will be able to receive direct broadcasts from the satellite in a "footprint" covering all of France and ranging as far as Berlin to the east, Dublin to the north and Naples to the south. Outside the target area, the signal will be obtainable with larger antennas.

The first broadcasts from the satellite on Nov. 28 were shown to executives from broadcasting organizations that are seen as potential users of the satellite's four high-powered channels.

"We are convinced the satellite represents real progress," said André Roussellet, director general of Canal Plus, France's pay-TV service. He said he had applied for two of the TDF 1 channels, one to carry Canal Plus's existing program and another to provide a similar service for West Germany, which, he said, is being discussed with German and American partners. Like Home Box Office in the United States, Canal Plus specializes in broadcasting recently released movies.

Another channel is likely to be reserved for a French-German cultural channel. This was agreed to by President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl when they met in Bonn on Nov. 4.

The TDF 1 satellite is a twin to the failed TV-Sat 1, which was launched for West Germany in November last year. It had to be written off as a loss after one of its 60-foot (19-meter) solar panels failed to extend fully, blocking the signal relay.

Following redesign and rebuilding of the solar panels, there were no hitches with the two-ton TDF 1, which cost 1.8 billion francs (\$300 million) to build and launch.

Four satellites were built under a 1980 agreement by a consortium comprising Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and Telefunken of West Germany and Aerospatiale and Alcatel Espace

of France. West Germany is due to try again with its second satellite next year.

Critics say TDF 1 is the space equivalent of the supersonic Concorde—a technological marvel but an expensive white elephant. Prime Minister Michel Rocard said recently that he was "scandalized" by its cost and by the fact that it was launched before the question of its commercial exploitation had been settled, or before any programs had been prepared for it.

When the project was conceived eight years ago, four powerful channels seemed adequate. Since then smaller but cheaper direct-to-home satellites capable of transmitting up to 16 channels at far lower cost have been developed,

A second generation of satellites promises to turn Europe into a zapper's paradise.

although they also transmit to a smaller area.

There is even more doubt about the future of TDF 2, the already completed second French satellite. Will the government continue to fund the program? Can private enterprise be persuaded to pick up the tab, particularly in light of the commercial failure of cable television in France?

Defenders of the project say that TDF 1 and its twins are a necessary investment to fund Europe to develop a high-definition television standard to compete with the system that Japan tested during the Seoul Olympics. Clearly that question is of major interest to European producers of consumer electronic products.

The European standard is known as D2-MAC Packet, which stands for dual binary Multiplexed Analog Component transmitted

Continued on page 10



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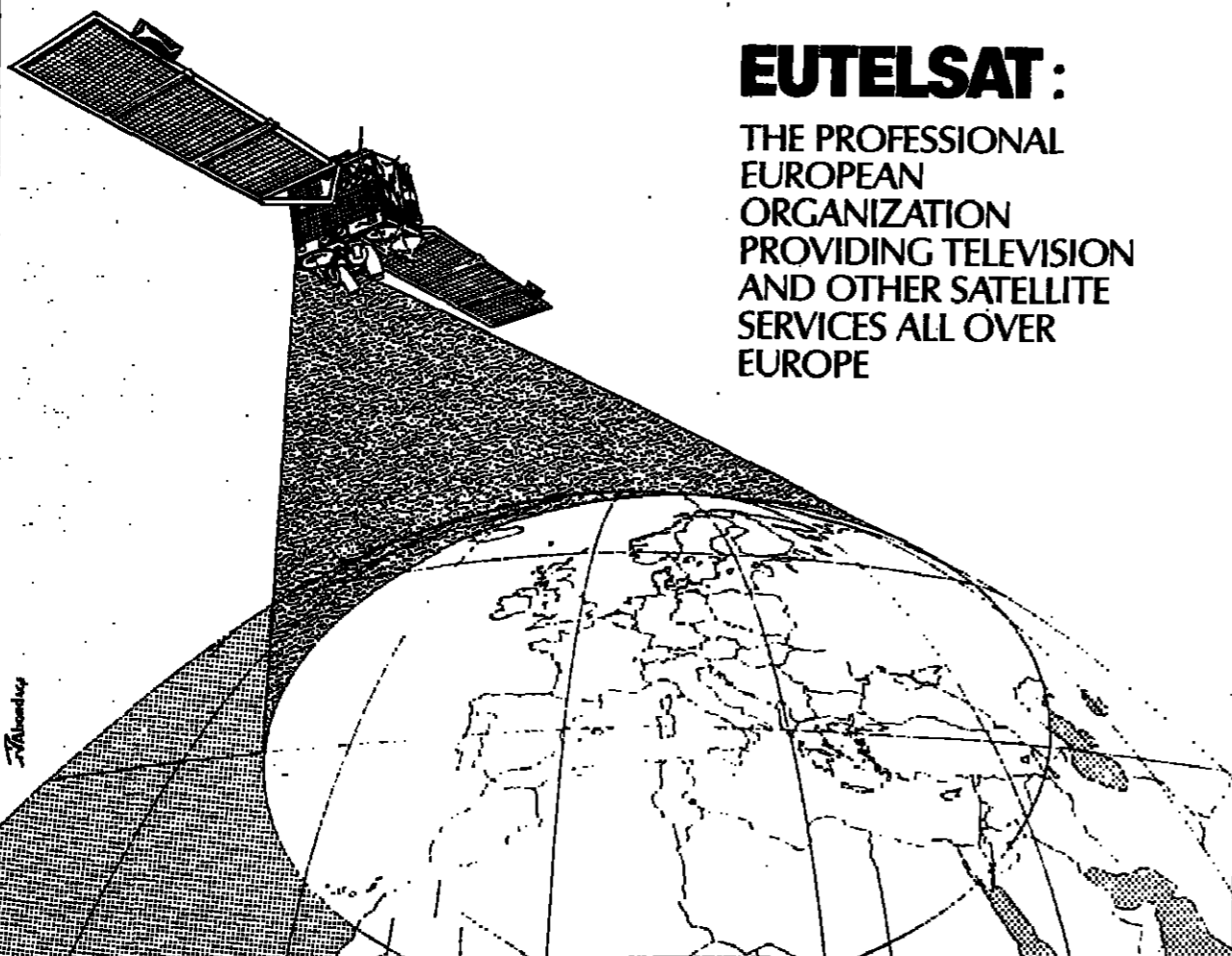
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TechnologyTelecommunications

Data System Heralds Revolution for Radio With Digital Tuning

By Robin Herman

PARIS — In the communications revolution that has transformed television into video boutiques and telephones into information banks, the radio stands out as a lone antique.

Frustrated listeners twiddle knobs up and down the dial searching in the jungle of sound for their favorite station. Drivers hear the news fade in and out as they travel between one transmitter and another. A spate of soothing music is suddenly followed by a heavy metal rock band, and only then do you realize you have the wrong station.

But a radical change in the way listeners use radio is already in the air. Over the past year, Europe's major radio stations, led by the British Broadcasting Corp., have begun

The radio revolution is being led by broadcasters who see the new system as vital to keeping the loyalty of listeners as radio bands become more crowded. The revolution awaits the electronics manufacturers.

More than a dozen major companies, including Philips, Grundig, Sharp, Blaupunkt, Hitachi and Ford, have RDS car radios in the works and plan to put the products on the market by this spring.

RDS receivers are already available as an option in all Volvos at a cost of about \$500 (\$1,080), but prices are expected to drop sharply after the new technology becomes established. Volvo came out ahead of the pack because it already had a car radio with a microprocessor tuning system that can scan 10 preprogrammed frequencies for several stations.

Volvos worked closely with Swedish Telecom to adapt the radio to an RDS system. With RDS, the closest transmitter continuously "informs" the radio which frequencies are available for a given station. There is no preprogramming.

Other manufacturers have mentioned a price about half as expensive. Sharp, for example, will have two RDS car radios on the market in Britain in February at £249 and £299.

The RDS system "ends the confusion of radio," said Mark Saunders, RDS development manager for the BBC. "It's making radio as easy to use as television."

The RDS system was developed over the course of 10 years by a team of BBC engineers in collaboration with Swedish Telecom and the West German broadcasters' research association. The European Broadcast Union formally endorsed the system in 1984. The signal has been standardized in Europe so that RDS receivers will be able to "understand" the information broadcast by all stations.

RDS will be especially useful to the BBC for use in Britain, where more than 100 transmitting stations are needed to provide the country with BBC network radio services.

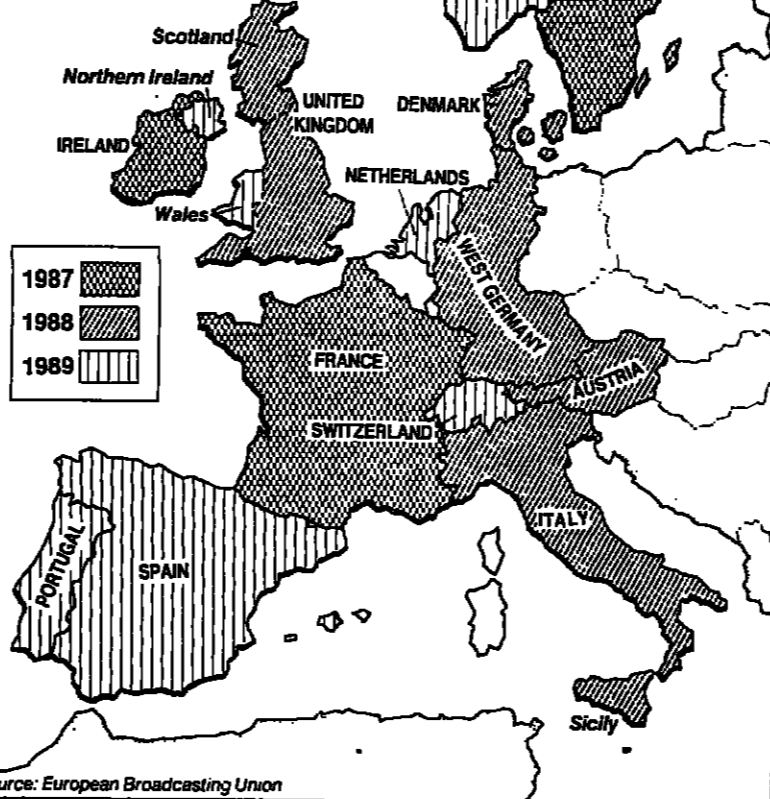
The BBC national networks have begun to program fancier features. Tests of the travel service will begin in the spring. The BBC World Service is primarily broadcast on AM frequencies and will not be affected by the RDS technology.

Mr. Saunders said the BBC was able to convert its transmitters to the system for about £1.2 million, a "rather cheap" investment, he observed, considering it need only be done once and can transform the nature of radio service. The RDS signal is sent out at a frequency of 57kHz and does not interfere with existing mono and stereo signals.

Radio France converted its France Inter

The Tuning Revolution

Over the past year, Europe's major radio stations have begun converting their FM signals to the new Radio Data Systems (RDS). By 1989, RDS will be available in most European countries.



Source: European Broadcasting Union

Andy Sabin/International Herald Tribune

network to RDS a year ago and, taking advantage of the digital signal, equipped it with a radio-paging service that can "beep" a motorist or a pedestrian with a pocket pager to alert him to call the office or home. A caller dials a central number and a receiver unit's code, which is then relayed as a signal through the RDS system's transmitters and on to the receiver.

Sweden, West Germany and Austria also have begun RDS broadcasts, while other European nations are in the testing stage. Industry sources say that the United States and Japan have shown keen interest in the system but have not started any RDS broadcasts.

A typical RDS radio is equipped with a set of numbered buttons that the listener can easily program to call up a favorite station. A rocker button scans the dial, displaying the name of each station until the listener chooses one for a particular button to "remember."

On car radios, drivers can press a separate button marked "Travel." Radio programs and cassette listening then will be automatically interrupted whenever there is a traffic bulletin warning of backups, accidents or slick roads ahead.

The RDS radio essentially "knows" where the car is located geographically because it is tuned into the closest transmitter for the station requested. When traffic bulletins for the region around that transmitter

are flashed by local stations the news comes to the motorist even if he is listening to a national station, temporarily breaking into the ongoing transmission. West Germany, Switzerland and Austria have travel news available. Sweden is currently testing such a system.

The radio can also be instructed to tune in later to a particular scheduled program. For example, an educational program broadcast overnight that the listener would like to record. This is possible since the RDS continuously transmits an accurate time signal derived from national time standards. Each program carries an identification code with a time element.

Future uses are limited only by imagination. The digital signal will allow a broadcaster to send data to computers and printers hooked up to an RDS set. A cooking program, said Mr. Saunders, "could send a recipe to a printer at home. After a gardening program, the broadcaster could send a list of all the plants mentioned and where to get them." A radiotext feature would allow a message of up to 64 characters to be displayed by an RDS receiver that could give, for example, the name of the program, the title, composer and date of the symphony being broadcast, or a telephone number for call-in shows.

ROBIN HERMAN is a journalist based in Paris.

Europe on Leading Edge Of Mobile Phone Changes

By Robert Bailey

LONDON — The mobile telephone, for long considered to be a rich man's toy, has been in use since the mid-1950s, but only in the last few years has it become an everyday item with users. Yet, even five years ago, it would have been hard to believe that mobile telephony could have achieved such acceptance.

But what is seen today is still only the beginning of things to come. New systems, based on digital technology, are being developed that will produce more compact, and increasingly less expensive, equipment for both network operators and subscribers. Instead of being an oddity, the mobile telephone will become a commonplace piece of equipment in taxis, trains and aircraft as well as in the hands of a growing number of individuals.

And the thrust of development is coming not from North America or the Far East but from Europe. A revolution is taking place in European mobile telecommunications that is characterized by a high degree of cross-border cooperation.

Parallel developments that are taking place in other aspects of mobile telecommunications, including paging and, in particular, cordless telephones, point to significant changes in the way telephones are used. Within a comparatively short time, many people will be carrying their telephones to work, as a new generation of cordless telephones replaces existing ones that are limited to specific locations because of their limited analog technology.

Because the new specifications employ digital transmission techniques and an advanced coding procedure, the zonephones will each have a unique identity. A subscriber will be able to make calls away from home, though not receive them, via special public base stations.

In Britain, where tens of thousands of these small link points are expected to be installed in railway stations, airports, pubs, etc., users will be able to make calls if they are within 200 yards (182 meters) of one of these base stations. Calls will be logged by computer and charged to the person's account.

At around £150 (\$270) to £200, the cost of the new phone will be much lower than cellular phones and potentially attractive to a wider clientele. First licenses for the new system are expected to be announced within weeks by Britain's Department of Trade and Industry. This will allow services to begin in the first quarter of 1989.

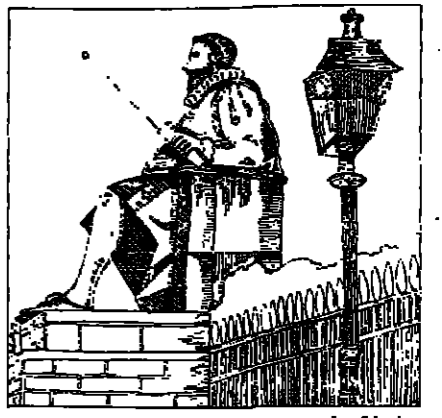
If, as predicted, the new cordless system does take off, there could, according to some estimates, be up to three million subscribers in Britain and seven million in the rest of Europe by the early 1990s. Used in conjunction with a pocket pager that might be integrated with the phone, the new cordless sets could prove to be an extremely cost-effective tool for business and professional users.

Paging is another part of the mobile market that is growing, notably in Britain, which has about 500,000 subscribers served by six network operators. A Europe-wide system that is expected to be operational by the end of 1989 will also boost the market and allow a person to be paged anywhere in Europe. It is projected that 5 percent of Western Europe's population

could be using some form of a paging system in the next 12 years.

While the new cordless phones are likely to attract most attention in the mobile arena during the coming months, by far the most significant technical advances are being made in the development of the Pan-European cellular network.

Based on digital technology, the planned network will operate to common standards across the continent, allowing the same mobile phone to be used for national and international calls whether from Paris, London, Milan or Stockholm. The network will also provide European manufacturers with the scale of



John Schmitt

production opportunity to enable them to overtake the United States and Japan in implementing the next generation of mobile telephony.

There are big stakes involved. Overall, the market for network infrastructural equipment and for mobile handsets is expected to reach \$200 million a year by the time the new service is due to start in 1991. A key feature will be the common design of certain critical parts of the system that will allow the same telephones to be used anywhere in Europe. At present, only Scandinavia enjoys such interoperability.

The Nordic Mobile Telephone system, established in 1980-1981, has about 500,000 subscribers in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland, providing a greater mobile phone penetration than in any other region of the world. The Pan-European move is likely to encourage the emergence of a streamlined European industry selling to a much larger market.

If industry forecasts are on target, the promised extra capacity will certainly be needed. There could be 10 million subscribers by 1995 and 20 million by 2000. This assumes a continuation of the growth patterns already recorded in Scandinavia and, more recently, in Britain and France after cellular systems were introduced in those countries in 1985.

Whether the technical jump can be achieved within the very demanding time frame decided on remains to be seen. Much depends on the coordinating authority Groupe Spéciale Mobile that was established by the Conférence Européenne des Postes et Télécommunications to integrate the proposed system in more than a dozen countries.

ROBERT BAILEY is a London-based journalist specializing in technology.

RDS, an inaudible signal, will make tuning precise and automatic.

converting their FM signals to the new Radio Data System, or RDS, that will make radio tuning precise and automatic at the touch of a button.

The RDS is an inaudible signal broadcast along with the regular FM transmission. It carries a stream of digital information including the station's identity. Radios equipped with an RDS decoder chip can find the station a listener wants, tune to the frequency providing the best reception and automatically return frequencies if the radio happens to be in a moving car. The listener does not need to know the frequency number of the station, just the name of the station.

Moreover, the digital nature of the signal opens the door to a range of other uses. RDS radios will be smart enough to scan the dial for the type of music requested, display the name of the station being heard, interrupt the program with local traffic bulletins as the motorist travels across the continent, give the bulletins in his native language no matter what country he happens to be in and provide a digital display of the time.

Progress needs concerted action by the chemical and electronics industries.

Dialogue and cooperation — interdisciplinary efforts which go beyond the conventional frontiers of existing knowledge and technologies are essential requirements for progress. It is often the interlinking of knowledge and ideas from different fields which opens the door to new, multi-disciplinary solutions to problems.

We at BASF have deliberately adapted to this challenge by the active interplay of knowledge and knowhow between chemistry, physics, biology, medicine and many other areas of knowledge and technology.

Here are some examples of the interplay between chemistry and electronics. The dramatic advance by the electronics industry

would have been impossible without chemical research. BASF has played its part in this development with achievements often made in close cooperation with electronics companies. For instance, we supply chemicals used for the manufacture of microchips; special polymers for printed circuit boards; photoresists for the manufacture of printed circuits; and materials for protecting highly sensitive electronics components.

The utilization of intelligent electronics is essential for problem solving in our areas of operation. Powerful computers are used to search for new active substances in medicine. Laser technology employing fibre optics open-

ing the way to new processing techniques for the improved dosage control of vitamins. New biotechnological processes operate by means of intelligent electronic control, and computer-aided design helps to extract the maximum benefit from the possibilities offered by new construction materials.

BASF's knowhow in chemistry and electronics is only part of what makes us a worthwhile partner for our customers throughout the world in their search for new solutions to manufacturing problems.

Our multidisciplinary approach enables technical problems to be viewed through a far wider spectrum giving greater possibilities

than could otherwise be achieved. They go far beyond the initial problem and stimulate new thought in people who are working in a wide variety of disciplines over an extensive range of products and markets.

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Technology Developments

Asia's First Private Satellite to Help Bridge Communications Gap

By Coleen Geraghty

HONG KONG — A caller in Hong Kong can telephone New York in seconds. But from China, just a few miles to the north, the same call might take hours to complete.

Asia abounds with similar examples of the gap between the telecommunications industries of developed and developing countries. Poverty, rough terrain, and, in some cases, an aversion to Western ways, has impeded infrastructural progress in many parts of Asia.

But the situation is changing rapidly. As satellite-based telecommunications systems become increasingly affordable, even the least developed countries are studying how to use these systems in establishing domestic telephone, telegraph, high-speed data transmission and television broadcasting services.

By coming late to the use of satellite communications, developing nations can take advantage of new technology, low-cost equipment and a more competitive marketplace. Advances in the telecommunications industry now enable infrastructurally backward nations to build satellite networks that reach the most remote villages.

In April 1990, the first privately financed regional satellite for Asia will be launched by China's Great Wall Corp. Known as AsiaSat 1, it will provide domestic satellite services to most of the region, but it is designed largely to improve communications in China, Thailand and Pakistan.

These countries fall within AsiaSat's "footprint," the term for that area to which a satellite beams its signal. AsiaSat's primary beam will cover China, while spot beams reach Pakistan and Thailand. Excess transponder capacity will be available to Afghanistan, Burma, Bangladesh, Nepal, North Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, Hong Kong and South Korea. The company, is China's foremost investment and finance company, Hutchison Whampoa, controlled by a leading Hong Kong entrepreneur, Li Ka-shing, is a diversified company involved in property development and management, container terminal operations, power generation and supply and telecommunications.

The three companies will invest \$120 million and to be preparing for the launch of AsiaSat 2, in theory a larger and more sophisticated satellite. But the development of a second satellite will depend on AsiaSat's success in selling transponder capacity on the first.

The company's initial customer base will consist primarily of government and quasi-government agencies since telecommunications in this region remains tightly controlled. Some potential customers, including China, have already launched their own satellites, but none can provide the variety of services available from AsiaSat.

Operating in the C-band at 6.4 gigahertz, with a 36 megahertz channel bandwidth, the satellite can be used for trunk route and thin route applications. The former are high-speed networks capable of carrying multiple voice or data circuits between major cities, and the latter are narrow communications pathways suitable for rural telephony or private networks.

A typical thin route network will use three-meter earth stations, each capable of carrying four channels of voice or data. Cheap and easy to install, these stations can create instant networks in areas that lack adequate communications infrastructure.

AsiaSat executives also expect customers to use their transponder capacity for domestic distribution of television signals. For example, Pakistan, which is beginning a second national television channel, could transmit programs directly to remote communities by installing

small TV Receive-Only (TVRO) earth stations throughout the country.

AsiaSat 1 is, in fact, the refurbished Westar VI satellite, designed and built by the Hughes Aircraft Company. A U.S. space shuttle released Westar in 1984, but the satellite's thrusters failed to lift it into geostationary orbit. It was retrieved by a shuttle mission the following year and is being refurbished by Hughes for the 1990 launch as AsiaSat 1.

Before the existence of AsiaSat 1, countries in the region had only two possible sources of satellite power. They could lease spare capacity on a spacecraft positioned over the Indian Ocean and owned by Intelsat, the multi-country group that controls global satellite links. Or, they could buy and launch a proprietary satellite, as have Japan, India and several others.

AsiaSat's decision to seek an orbit that would target China, Thailand and Pakistan seems, in retrospect, a wise one.

Although China has launched several proprietary satellites, beginning in the early 1980s, all were the short-lived, low-power variety. At the moment, China leases two transponders from Intelsat and has two more on a small domestic satellite. A recently signed joint venture agreement with the German firm Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH (MBB) calls for the 1992 launch of a satellite similar to AsiaSat 1 with 24 transponders and a 10-year life.

But China will need additional satellite capacity as its population of more than one

billion acquires television sets at the rate of 12 million a year. As a measure of the potential of the China market, AsiaSat executives note that Canada owns or leases 80 transponders to supply power to 15 million television sets.

Bangkok's recent decision to launch a domestic satellite may hurt AsiaSat's opportunities in Thailand. But when the government asked for bids from potential joint venture partners, AsiaSat responded with a proposal that would guarantee Thailand a certain number of dedicated AsiaSat 1 transponders. Thai authorities are considering the proposal.

Of the three countries targeted by AsiaSat, Pakistan has the most primitive telecommunications network. But the satellite's powerful beam will enable Pakistan to broadcast to remote, rural communities via a network of small, low-cost dishes. AsiaSat executives point out that certain components of the land stations can be manufactured locally, thus stimulating the domestic low-technology industry.

When asked about AsiaSat's plans, executives mention the preparations for AsiaSat 2, which will provide satellite power for domestic use in Asia through the year 2000. If that succeeds, AsiaSat may be in a position to challenge Intelsat for a piece of the international telecommunications market.

COLEEN GERAGHTY, a journalist based in Hong Kong, is a regular contributor to the International Herald Tribune.

Advances in telecommunications enable infrastructurally backward nations to build satellite networks that reach the most remote villages.

ture land mass covered by AsiaSat's beams includes half the world's population.

The satellite is owned by Asia Satellite Telecommunications Ltd. (AsiaSat), a Hong Kong consortium formed in February by three of the region's corporate giants.

Cable and Wireless plc is a U.K.-based company whose major subsidiary owns the franchise for domestic and international telecommunications services in Hong Kong. CITIC, the China International Trust and Investment

to buy, insure and launch AsiaSat, and build two ground control stations to monitor the satellite.

"This is a long-term investment for us," said Terry Seddon, who has been seconded from Cable and Wireless to serve as AsiaSat's chief executive officer. "According to the current business plan, we should break even in five years."

By that time, company executives hope to have leased all of AsiaSat 1's 24 transponders,

Carbon Composite Promises Array of Uses

By John Holusha

BRECKSVILLE, Ohio — An exotic carbon material that has enormous structural strength and can withstand temperatures as high as 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit (1,949 degrees centigrade) is being considered for use in such things as nuclear waste containers, laser shields in space weapons systems and even replacements for human bones.

The material, known as a carbon-carbon composite, is being used here by the B.F. Goodrich Co. to fabricate wheel brakes for advanced aircraft, such as the Boeing Co.'s 747-400.

Carbon-carbon's first significant use was to protect the space shuttle's nose and the leading edges of the craft's wings from the enormous heat of re-entry into the atmosphere at the end of a flight.

The ceramic tiles that cover the rest of the spacecraft will withstand heat to 2,300 degrees Fahrenheit, but even more protection

was needed for the hottest areas.

Now, government scientists and private-sector researchers are considering using carbon for structural parts in such advanced projects as the national aerospace plane, a combination airplane and spacecraft that is scheduled for testing in the mid-1990s.

The carbon materials are considerably more complex than a lump of coal, even though they are composed entirely of the same element.

Diamonds and graphite are both forms of carbon, for example, differing only in their crystal structure.

But carbon-carbon materials are composites, similar to the reinforced plastics that are increasingly replacing metals in the aerospace industry.

Probably the best-known composite is fiberglass, in which glass fibers are bound together in a plastic matrix.

In the aircraft applications for carbon-carbon materials, both the reinforcing fibers and the binder are made of carbon, which is how

the name carbon-carbon composites arose.

Carbon's high melting point is responsible for the material's ability to withstand temperatures close to 3,000 degrees.

"On the shuttle, carbon-carbon is used mostly for thermal protection and has only modest structural requirements," said Howard Maas of NASA's applied materials branch in Langley, Virginia.

"In the next generation, it will be used for both thermal and structural purposes. You can even conceive of an all-black airplane," he said, adding that it would have a skin of carbon-carbon composite.

The material might also be used in containers to store nuclear wastes, which can generate high temperatures, and as laser shields in space-based systems where the heat of high-powered laser beams would be used to destroy satellites and other space vehicles.

The substance's strength and the benign behavior of carbon in the body might also make carbon-carbon suitable as a bone replacement, instead of the stainless steel now used.

The aircraft brakes produced by Goodrich's aerospace and defense division, which has its research and development laboratories here, start out as woven polymer cloth that has been heated to drive off all elements but carbon.

Because of the orientation of the crystal structure, this graphite weave is quite stiff in some directions, a feature that designers can use to give the needed structural characteristics to the final part.

The cloth is coated with resin so the layers adhere to each other and can be cut and shaped into the form of the final part — a partly hollowed disk in the case of the aircraft brake rotors.

Then the layers are clamped together and heated to several thousand degrees to carbonize the resin. What emerges is fine mesh held together by the carbon residue of the resin. It is two-thirds to three-quarters empty space, however, and must be filled in with more carbon to achieve full strength.

Some fabricators repeatedly immerse the part in resin or pitch and heat it to drive off all but the carbon. Goodrich uses a process called chemical vapor infiltration. The brake rotors are loaded into a large oven and methane gas is pumped in. The heat of the oven splits the gas into carbon and hydrogen atoms and the carbon gradually — over hundreds of hours — fills in the empty space. The built-up carbon acts as the glue to hold in place the fibers, which provide the material's strength.

One problem with this method is that, if the part's exterior fills in faster than the interior, the gas is blocked and the process cannot be completed.

One solution is to make the part slightly oversized and then machine off the filled-in surface so the carbon atoms can fill in the interior. Ultimately, about 90 percent of the structure is filled with carbon.

Jerry S. Lee, director of research, said the resulting rotors are about one-fifth the weight of a comparable steel part, an attractive saving for an aircraft manufacturer.

"For every pound less the

How to Make a Carbon-Carbon Part

Carbon-carbon is a composite material similar in manufacture to fiberglass. Carbon is deposited in a matrix of carbon, just as plastic resin is deposited in a matrix of glass cloth to form fiberglass.

- 1 A polymer fabric is heated at high temperature to drive off all elements but carbon, leaving a carbon matrix behind.
- 2 The cloth is covered with a resin so that layers adhere to one another.
- 3 Many layers of fabric and resin are shaped and cut to form the final part. Orientation of the carbon matrix fibers can be used to increase a part's strength.
- 4 The part is heated in the presence of inert gases to drive off all elements but carbon. What remains is a black carbon mesh that is two-thirds empty space.
- 5 The mesh is developed by adding resin and heating it, or by breaking down a hydrocarbon gas into carbon and hydrogen. Carbon atoms gradually fill in the space.
- 6 The part can be finished by machining, sanding, and applying a ceramic coating and sealant to protect against oxidation at high temperatures.

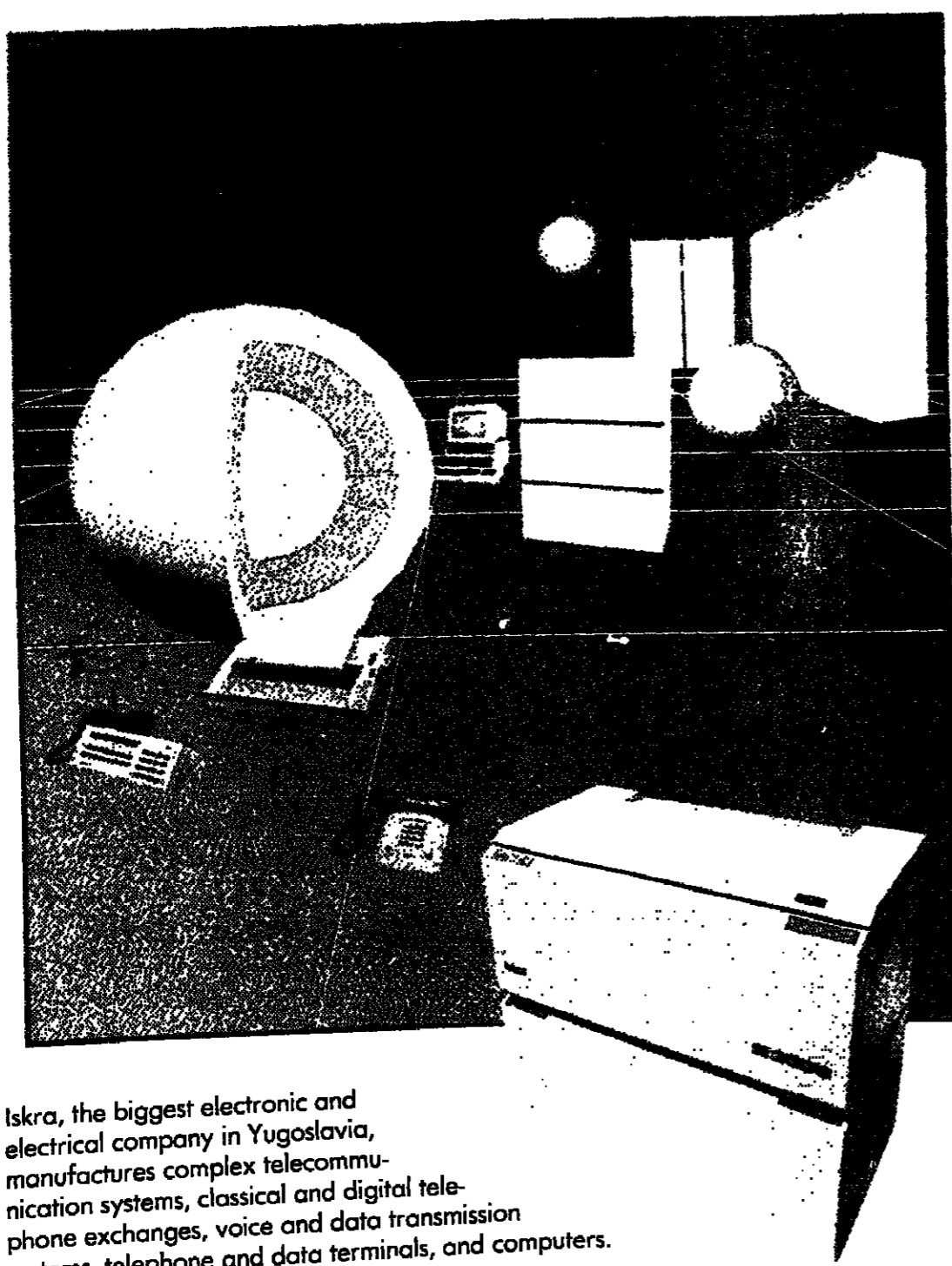
The New York Times

brakes weigh, that's one more pound of passenger you can put aboard," he said. One attraction for designers of high-performance planes and spacecraft is that carbon-carbon gas stronger as it gets hotter and does not change much in shape. The efficiency of any fuel-burning engine increases as it operates

at higher temperatures, so if the material has the necessary physical properties, it may replace metal alloys in jet engine turbines.

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U.S., Japan Face Eurochallenge

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — In the 21st century, the United States will find itself in third place in terms of technological strength, behind Japan and Europe. That is the view of top European corporate executives who were recently questioned in a survey conducted jointly by the Japanese business newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun and the New York-based business consulting firm Booz, Allen and Hamilton.

The idea that Europe might pull away from the United States as a high technology leader comes as something of a surprise since "Euro-optimism" and "Euro-sclerosis" have been the dominant themes during most of the 1980s. However, this view was not shared by either the American or Japanese executives questioned in the same survey. They, together with managers from the rapidly industrializing Asian nations of the Pacific Rim, foresaw Europe continuing to trail the United States and Japan in high technology research and in the development of new products.

In any case, there is undoubtedly a new mood of optimism in Europe about the outlook for key areas of research and technology.

In space, the Ariane project has brought Europe back into the race to develop satellite borne communications and business systems. In certain sectors of the computer and semiconductor industry, European researchers are challenging the United States and Japan with innovative ideas that may render obsolete the products of their competitors.

In optical computing, for example, British researchers at Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh are at the head of a European Community-sponsored project to develop light-driven

computers that may revolutionize data processing and telecommunications.

If the clumsy prototype "computing engine" that has been developed can be refined into a viable computer, then electronic computers could find themselves under threat. The use of laser beams instead of electrical currents gives light-driven computers speed and flexibility.

European scientists in an EC-funded neuro-computing project called BRAIN are also developing "neural" computers that work more like the human brain than today's electronic computers.

Elsewhere, Europeans are challenging U.S. and Japanese mastery in the areas of supercomputers and semiconductors. A British-French mini-supercomputer just launched by Thorn EMI and Telsat does the same high-speed job as, say, a U.S. Cray machine, but at a fraction of the cost. In semiconductors, the Europeans are developing new technology, even though in world markets they are still losing market share.

Immos, the U.K.-based microchip company, has recently developed the T800 transistor, which, it claims, is the most powerful chip now commercially available. In West Germany, researchers are harnessing X-ray techniques to the production of microchips with a billion microcircuits per chip.

In consumer electronics, a consortium of 30 European electronics companies, led by Philips of the Netherlands, Siemens of West Germany and Thomson of France, has just unveiled a new European high definition television (HDTV) system. The global market for crystal sharp HDTV equipment could be worth \$40 billion a year by the mid-1990s.

The common denominator in all these new high-tech projects is cross-border cooperation. Research programs that have been traditional-

ly national are being transformed into pan-European projects involving partners in industry and in research laboratories.

The cross-border research programs range from Eureka, which is the European answer to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, to the growing number of EC efforts. Chief among these is Esprit, where the EC has just doubled its information technology R&D budget to \$4 billion. Since its start in 1983, nearly 500 companies, universities and research institutes have taken part in 225 projects, with results that have included the development of the world's most powerful microchip.

But the battle to re-establish European industry at the forefront of information technology is clearly far from won. Europe's share of the global production of electronics equipment, for instance, is disproportionately small. Last year, electronics output worldwide reached \$665 billion, and Europe accounted for \$163 billion of that. The U.S. share was \$264 billion and Japan's \$160 billion.

With the electronics sector growing at three times the rate of the international economy, its yearly worldwide output is forecast to reach \$1 trillion by 1992.

Ian Mackintosh, author of the book "Sunrise Europe: The Dynamics of Information Technology," said that Japan's information technology sector is growing eight times faster than that of Europe, while the United States is growing twice as fast as the EC's. Mr. Mackintosh has warned that, when the worldwide information technology and electronics market reaches \$1 trillion, Europe's share will be only 10 percent, down from 25 percent in 1983.

GILES MERRITT is a journalist based in Brussels.

Launching Brings New Age in TV Closer

Continued from page 7

digitally in signal packets. It will eventually replace the existing Secam system in use in France and the PAL system used in West Germany and most of the rest of Europe.

D2-MAC provides the opportunity of transmitting up to four million pixels, or points of light, onto the television screen, compared with about 300,000 under existing systems. This holds out the prospect of sharper, more accurate pictures, making possible the development of wall-sized flat screens by the end of the century, according to TDF officials.

TDF 1 is the first of a second generation of direct-to-home satellites that promise to turn Europe into a zapper's paradise within the next few years.

Existing television satellites are low-powered, their signals relayed by conventional ground transmitters or by cable operators. Private citizens can receive the signals only if they have the space and the money to erect large dish antennas.

Each of TDF 1's channels has a signal strength of 230 watts, powerful enough to require only a small antenna, 24 inches (60

centimeters) in diameter. In France, a typical dish is likely to cost about 2,000 francs (\$340).

The French satellite faces competition from Europe's first privately owned direct broadcasting satellite, the Astra, which is scheduled for launch on Friday on behalf of the Luxembourg-based Société Européenne des Satellites.

Astra will have 16 channels, four of which have been booked by Rupert Murdoch, who intends to broadcast free, advertising-funded television services — featuring news, sports, soaps and entertainment — into Britain starting next spring.

Determined to be first into the market, Mr. Murdoch wants to avoid complications and reduce costs by using the existing PAL broadcasting standard rather than the D2-MAC system. A rival service planned for late next year by British Satellite Broadcasting, using its own satellite, will be transmitted according to the D2-MAC standard.

Astra is a medium-sized satellite, meaning that its signals will be capable of being received with compact antennas in a target area much smaller than that covered by TDF 1. Even so, the signals from Astra will reach a potential 200 million viewers in England and Northern

Europe, including those with the most buying power in the European Community.

Because the satellite is controlled by a company based in Luxembourg, Mr. Murdoch will be able to transmit free of the restrictions placed on British broadcasters by the government. Many critics have expressed the fear in letters to the British press and elsewhere that the Murdoch service's programming will be addressed to the lowest common denominator.

Mr. Murdoch has allied himself with Alan Sugar, head of the Amstrad computer and hi-fi company, to flood Britain with small dish antennas costing less than £200 (\$370) in the hope of creaming the market before British Satellite Broadcasting enters the field. Because they are in different parts of the sky, the RSBS satellite and Astra will each require separate antennas, as will TDF 1.

On technical grounds, TDF 1 and its twins, unlike the American-built Astra, are seen as an essential investment to keep Europe competitive in the future market for high-definition television.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

ns Gap

million acquires television sets at the rate of 1 million a year. As a measure of the success of the China market, AsiaSat executives reported that Canada owns or leases 80 transponders to supply power to 15 million television sets.

Bangkok's recent decision to launch a domestic satellite may hurt AsiaSat's opportunities in Thailand. But when the government asked for bids from potential partners, AsiaSat responded with a proposal that would guarantee Thailand a percentage of dedicated AsiaSat-1 transponders. Authorities are considering the proposal.

Of the three countries targeted by AsiaSat, Pakistan has the most primitive telecommunications network. But the satellite's powerful beams will enable Pakistan to broadcast remote, rural communities via a network of small, low-cost dishes. AsiaSat executives point out that certain components of telecommunications can be manufactured locally, stimulating the domestic low-technology industry.

When asked about AsiaSat's plans, executives mention the preparations for AsiaSat-1, which will provide satellite power for use in Asia through the year 2000. It is a challenge to build a piece of the international telecommunications market.

COLEEN GERAGHTY, a journalist in Hong Kong, is a regular contributor to the International Herald Tribune.

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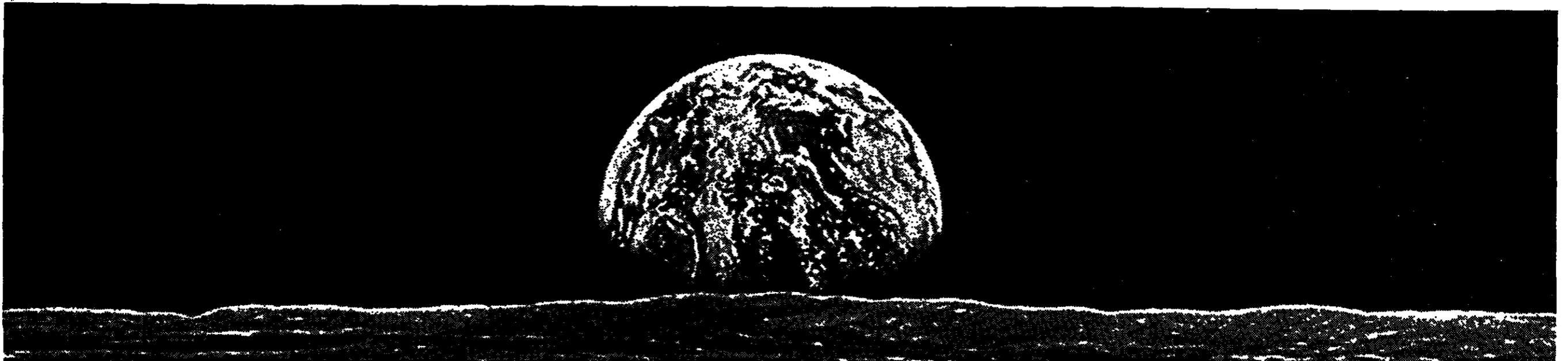
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Technology Developments

Japanese Scientists Place New Emphasis On Basic Research

By Dana Lewis

TOKYO — At a research facility in the Tsukuba science city, north of Tokyo, Japanese scientists use the 30-billion-volt energy of the world's most powerful electron-positron collider to break atoms apart into their component particles.

The collider, the centerpiece of the government-funded High Energy Physics Research Laboratory, draws scientists from around Japan and the world in search of fundamental knowledge about the nature of matter.

"It's a means of demonstrating Japan's arrival in the field of basic research," said a U.S. official in Tokyo, who declined to be identified. "Very little applied research is going to come out of it. The real questions are, 'Will we discover new particles, and will we get the Nobel prize?'"

There are questions very different from what the world's scientific community has come to expect from Japan. Despite the vast sums of money that Japan pours into research and development, Japanese science has been criticized for concentrating almost exclusively on applied research that can be plugged right into the assembly line.

The handful of Nobel prizes awarded to Japanese scientists has been seen as proof, not least by the Japanese themselves, that the nation lacks what it takes to be creative in the sciences. And the country has been criticized for hoarding original work and not sharing it with the rest of the world.

There are signs, however, that the old myth is wearing thin. Leading Japanese corporations are putting as much as 10 percent of sales back into research and development, and many are building research labs to concentrate on basic science.

A recent survey by Nomura Research Institute found that 68 of Japan's leading corporations are spending more on research and development than on capital investment. In fiscal 1986, according to an estimate from a U.S. National Science Foundation study, Japanese companies spent \$40.1 billion on research and development, of which 6.1 percent, or \$2.2 billion, was labeled basic research.

The government, too, has issued a rash of reports and white papers calling for a stronger commitment to open-ended fundamental research. More significantly, it has been digging deeper into its pocket for science.

Government research funding is now up to 0.58 percent of the gross national product, a recent survey by the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology shows. Government and private research and development together reached 3.29 percent of the GNP in 1984, the report found, passing the U.S. ratio of 2.89

percent. Real growth in research and development spending has averaged between 8 and 10 percent for the last five years.

The new commitment is showing results. In 1987, Japan was the largest foreign recipient of U.S. patents, obtaining no fewer than 17,288. Three Japanese companies — Canon, Hitachi and Toshiba — took first, second and third place, respectively, in the U.S. corporate patent race. Japanese technology exports to Western countries grew 200 percent between 1976 and 1985 in yen terms, while technology imports, although still far larger in absolute value, rose only 60 percent.

Moreover, Japan is beginning to be recognized as a serious contender in a number of leading-edge technologies. In optoelectronics, semiconductors, low- and high-temperature superconductors, in certain areas of biotechnology, including fermentation processes, surface physics and even X-ray astronomy, the Japanese are strong and growing stronger.

To many Japanese, though, the progress that has been made is far from enough.

"Certainly, there are some areas of basic research where Japanese scientists do excellent work," said Dr. Michio Okamoto, head of the Human Frontier Science Program for basic research in the life sciences that was first proposed by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the Venice summit meeting in June 1987. "But overall, the quality of Japanese science is not that good," said Dr. Okamoto. "We still have a lot of work ahead of us."

INDEED, STATISTICS tell only half the story. "Most of the areas where the Japanese are strong are closer to extremely high-class applied high technology than they are to the very fundamental part of the spectrum," said a U.S. official, and many Japanese agree. Having 80 percent of research and development come from the private sector frees Japanese scientists from defense research, which accounts for 70 percent of the U.S. government's research and development budget.

But it also means that most companies are using their research money in-house in their own field, said Jiro Kondo, president of the Science Council of Japan.

"Top management is very short-sighted," Mr. Kondo said, "and wants to get profits out of its research expenditures."

The National Science Foundation estimates that 25 percent or less of the corporate research and development spending labeled "basic research" is actually open-ended research unconcerned with economic applications.

Public sector research also has its problems. Rigid university hierarchies with their seniority-based promotion systems help stifle the creativity of young researchers, forcing them to



At Tsukuba science city, researchers are studying the nature of matter.

work for years under the thumb of senior scientists.

When Susumu Tonegawa of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1987, there was little rejoicing back home. The frustrated researcher left Japan 20 years ago and said he could never have done his research in his native country.

Conformity is still more valued than risk in Japanese schools, from elementary school on, and that could mean continued trouble for basic research in the future. "Recently even the graduates of engineering departments are looking for high-paying jobs with banks and on the stock market," said Mr. Kondo of the Science Council.

Given the problems, it may not be surprising that so few foreign researchers have chosen to work in Japan. Japan has been criticized for keeping its scientific discoveries to itself, but

the charge seems to stem not so much from deliberate concealment as from the barriers posed by the Japanese language and from the fact that, until recently, little was happening in Japan to attract foreign attention.

The National Science Foundation has published a list of 123 Japanese corporate research labs willing to take on foreign researchers, while U.S. officials in Tokyo say they have had no problem with access to university and national labs. Yet, National Science Foundation fellowships for U.S. scientists to study in Japan go unfilled.

DANA LEWIS is a journalist based in Tokyo.

Cities Considering Teleport Potential

By Peggy Trautman

COLOGNE — World-class business centers have relied on shipping ports and airports to make and maintain their commercial contact with the outside world.

In a world where information and the power to transmit it are becoming an important commodity, teleports are becoming a valuable asset for the world's major cities, and countries without them are scrambling to catch up.

Telecommunications users and analysts say these sophisticated satellite communications facilities will play a significant role in Europe's development, and will help it meet the economic challenges of 1992.

The United States has a headstart with more than 30 teleports operational, planned or under construction out of about 50 worldwide. According to a recent Frost & Sullivan report, by 1995 there will be about 200 teleports in the United States, and Europe and the Far East will not be far behind.

"We're just seeing the start of a movement [in teleports] in Europe," said Peter Ruediger, a spokesman for London-based Mercury Communications. He added that teleports have played an increasingly important role when areas are being considered for business development.

MERCURY, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cable and Wireless, provides national and international communications services, such as electronic messaging, telex, packet data network services and voice messaging — the lifetime requirements of an ideal teleport. Its major success story is the London Docklands Teleport, a depressed area that became a communications capital. Supplemented by the use of new optical fiber cable systems, the Docklands site forms a vital link between major British and U.S. business centers.

The London Docklands Development Corporation, in charge of regenerating the once depressed area, reports dramatic results since the teleport project began in 1981 — including the creation of more than 22,000 new jobs. Newspaper companies are among the most recent arrivals to the area, leaving Fleet Street for modern telecommunications facilities.

In the Netherlands, the Port of Rotterdam and the Netherlands PTT Telecom joined forces to build a teleport equipped with a fiber optic network. Analysts say that the port — one of the world's most important, handling more than 250 million tons of cargo and more than 30,000 sea-going vessels every year —

provides better than standard data communications services.

In West Germany, the Bundespost's monopoly of communications has hindered teleport progress. In September, however, the Bundespost began a policy of liberalization, implementing a number of tariff reforms, and several teleports are now being planned.

The site attracting the most attention is project in the heart of Cologne, where 140,000 square meters have been cleared to construct

'We're just seeing the start of a movement in Europe.'

an industrial center that officials hope will make Cologne the European capital for telecommunications and video arts. The development is being undertaken by the MediaPark Köln Development corporation along with the city of Cologne and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

MediaPark developers are convinced that Cologne, with the help of its major television networks and progressive video arts university, will be the first city to host a complete media communications center with satellite links to the rest of the world. The facility will be a combination of conference centers, office buildings and apartments — all wired together in networks offering progressive value-added services such as electronic messaging, mailbox and telematics. The MediaPark is expected to be finished by 1992.

Businesses apart from the major media giants are also interested in the site as a telecommunications center. These include West Germany's electronics and computer giants Siemens, Nixdorf, Teleorma and Bosch.

The World Teleport Association held its last annual international conference in Cologne. As the president of the U.S.-based nonprofit organization, Robert Annunzio, said, "Premier cities can lose the pre-eminence if they do not develop and maintain their trading infrastructure."

PEGGY TRAUTMAN is a journalist based in Bonn.

Japanese Gain in Print Equipment

By Sally Adamson Taylor

HONG KONG — Although Honda has yet to match Mercedes in the luxury car field, the Japanese are winning part of the market away from the West Germans in another kind of machinery: printing equipment.

In Asia, where the printing industry is growing faster than anywhere else in the world, Mitsubishi, Komori and other Japanese manufacturers are trying to prove that they can beat the Germans. Heidelberg, MAN Roland and Miller are the industry leaders, but the Japanese are gaining ground with reliable, labor-saving technology and competitive prices.

"At the end of the day," predicted Mike Hancock, at Pura, the printing industries research association in Britain, "there will be two countries manufacturing printing equipment, the Germans and the Japanese."

The British, the Italians and the Americans, except in a few specific applications, have bowed out of the race. Yet, less than a decade ago, the Japanese were not even considered to be in the running.

"Five years ago, people here had no faith in Japanese presses," said Edward Yeung, whose Hong Kong company, Dynamic Printing Equipment Co., Ltd., represents Mitsubishi in Hong Kong and China. "It was a hard job, getting printers to switch over. Their decision on printing equipment is vital to their business."

Printed matter is one of Hong Kong's top 10 exports, and it is growing by 20 percent each year. The labor shortage in the printing trades rose to 8.5 percent of the total work force this year. It is expected to get worse.

Singapore, another major export printing center in Asia, also has a limited and increasingly expensive labor pool. Printers there are moving their less labor-intensive jobs next door to Malaysia. Japan is beginning to print in South Korea, and Hong Kong printers are setting up operations in Shantung Province in China — all for the same reason.

So Mitsubishi is introducing a new F-series of machines that it claims will reduce make-ready time to less than 10 minutes.

Every minute counts in the printing business, and all equipment manufacturers promote labor-saving techniques, such as sophisticated computerized inking systems, providing on-line integration of color-separation and printing systems, and automated cleaning and re-inking abilities.

CHOOSING printing equipment has become a question of balancing labor-saving technology with a limited supply of skilled operators. Mitsubishi, which supplies over half the presses in the Japanese market, has sold 10 presses in Hong Kong and 52 in China. Although Mr. Yeung said that those figures are small compared to the sales of the Heidelberg presses, the growth rate is as much as 50 percent. He expects that rate to continue into the 1990s.

For the Japanese, the biggest hurdle is psychological. Among Asian printers, especially the Chinese, Heidelberg is considered "number one." These presses are made at the home plant in the German town for which they were named. Competing against other German manufacturers such as MAN Roland and Miller as well as the Japanese, Heidelberg works hard to stay on top of the technology.

Shipments of several models popular in Asia have failed to keep up with demand. As a result, some 5-year-old Heidelberg machines have a resale value equal or greater than their purchase price. Few printers want to miss this kind of investment opportunity, and many printers have been slow to even consider the Japanese competition. Even in Japan, Heidelberg has a strong market.

Japan is the world's biggest print market after the United States and it boasts some of the world's best printing. Companies like Mitsubishi and Komori have developed technology that relies less on the skills of a master printer and more on the computer chip and technically trained operators.

Komori, with sales and marketing in 44 countries, started marketing abroad in 1971. In 1983, it developed a computerized auto-register system using a three-pin system to position sheets on the press (most presses use a two-pin system).

Mitsubishi offers a system that allows a computer connected to the laser scanner to "read" the density and color values of the image being scanned and then feed that information directly into the printer, so the machine can print each ink — there are at least four in a full-color image — in exactly the best quantity to reproduce the original image.

"Automation is definitely where the Japanese will score," predicted Mr. Hancock. "The only problem now is to make it cost-effective."

SALLY ADAMSON TAYLOR is the editor of "Asian Printing" and author of "A Publisher's Guide to Printing in Asia."

Pacts Set Chain of Command in Space

Continued from page 7

This issue of the "peaceful" nature of the station was, in fact, the toughest part of the negotiations.

In the final agreements, one between the 12 governments — Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Britain, Canada, Japan and the United States — and the other between NASA, ESA and the Japanese and Canadian space agencies, the most prominent word is "consensus."

A coordinating council made up of the four agencies and several subpanels will make decisions on a consensus basis. However, NASA will be the permanent chairman of all groups and will have the right to make final decisions if consensus is not reached.

Also, the agreement makes it clear that if the space station is in grave danger, NASA can step in and assume full control until the emergency passes.

In what the non-Americans consider a major victory, there is no provision that the commander of the space station must be American. A pool of astronauts will be developed from all the partners, and the commander and other crew members will be selected from this based on competence and experience.

The only rule is that the makeup of the crew will reflect the relative stake of each partner in the space station, which is 12.8 percent European, 12.8 percent Japanese, 3 percent Canadian and 71.4 percent U.S.

Few doubt that the space station commander will usually come from NASA's well-trained corps of astronauts, but since the commander, like all crew members, will be rotated off the station every 90 days for health reasons, there

will be a chance for non-Americans to assume the top job.

All crew members will be considered as nationals in their own territory when in space, but they will also subscribe to a strict code of conduct which is yet to be worked out. The code will lay down the chain of command, work standards, disciplinary rules and responsibility for equipment.

On the military issue, there is carefully worded language that says that each partner will respect existing treaties on the peaceful use of space in their space station activities. However, each partner has the right to define "peaceful purposes" for themselves. "The military section doesn't break new ground," said one source in Washington.

The main area where consensus will be important is in committee work to hammer out the operating and use schedules for the space station. The United States will provide the living supply modules, and a scientific lab and Japan and ESA will both have their own research modules. Canada will build the robot arm system to service the outside of the station and in return get space in the various laboratories.

Each year the different committees will agree on a plan on who will do what on the station. It will cover the coming five years, subject to the annual update. In the early years, the work schedule will be heavily dependent on the availability of NASA shuttle flights. The Europeans were careful to demand specific rights of transport of their space station materials to Cape Canaveral for launch and return after landing.

After 1998, ESA hopes to have its own Hermes space shuttle flying with an Ariane 5 booster from its own South American launch

base. This will give more flexibility, especially for the Europeans to deploy their own manned free-flyer, which will contain long-term microgravity experiments.

The non-American partners also won language to ensure that the strict U.S. rules on transfer of sensitive technology abroad will not hamper space station operations in which the international crew will necessarily become familiar with U.S. equipment.

Overall, the Europeans believe both they and the Americans made substantial compromises to get the program moving. From the U.S. side, there was good reason to head a little. NASA was barely able to get \$900 million, the minimum needed to begin actual construction work on the space station components, out of Congress in its 1989 budget. This coming year it will have to ask for more than twice that.

NASA officials readily admit that the strong financial commitment of other nations to the project is a major selling point in these budget battles.

Ironically, ESA, which went through several years of internal squabbling over whether to pursue the space station cooperation with the United States or its own independent space effort, reached a new political stability in late 1987.

A basic decision to follow both courses and integrate the effort, gave the Europeans a strong bargaining chip which they appear to have used successfully in dealing with the United States. The implicit threat to go it alone, if necessary was the key that made the talks with the United States go so well.

PAUL KEMEZIS is a freelance journalist who writes frequently on data communications issues.



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Derek

By Sheridan Morley
LONDON — The Phon...
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THE LONDON STAGE

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Ozawa

By David Stevens

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ARTS / LEISURE

Derek Jacobi Rules Over 'Richard II'

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — To the Phoenix Theatre, only recently vacated by Kenneth Branagh's Renaissance Company, now comes another example of actor power: Derek Jacobi with his own company in a knightly double of "Richard II".

THE LONDON STAGE

and (after Christmas) "Richard III". The productions are in part financed by the Kennedy Center in Washington, where they will end up next year.

For a definition of blazing Shakespearean stardom, you would do well to start here. Jacobi takes Richard II not so much as the traditional poet king but rather as the actor king, a man forever testing his own theatricality against those around him, hoping almost to the last that yet another great speech might get him out of prison and back to his usurped throne.

Jacobi's command of the verse, his ability to switch from gay despair to defeated husband within a few dozen lines, is immensely impressive and powerful, which is more than can be said for its surroundings.

Denied the economic resources of a subsidized permanent company, Clifford Williams has gone for an uncharacteristically plodding and pedestrian production in which other players are apt to back respectfully upstage whenever Jacobi opens his mouth. Only Robert



Jacobi's command of the verse is immensely impressive.

Edison as the dying John of Gaunt gives a performance in any way able to challenge Jacobi's.

A slow-starting and at best workmanlike if soulless rendering of the text only comes to life when its star is moving into another of the classic tirades.

Rather more experimental Shakespeare at the Donmar Warehouse in Covent Garden, where Declan Donnell's award-winning

Cheek by Jowl company give us the fourth "Tempest" of the year. After John Wood (Stratford), Max von Sydow (Old Vic) and Michael Rymer (National), Timothy Walker's punkish Prospero is full of surprises, not least during the opening storm scene which he orchestrates as a director in dark glasses.

Donnell's determination would seem to be never to let us think we know the play, and never to let it drift into mere recital. Every scene

and every character has been rethought, the King of Naples has even changed sex, and much of the second half now seems to be taking place backstage as one nightmarish Victorian music-hall presided over by Stephano and Trinculo.

Those still expecting an idle full of noises, or a poetic ringmaster breaking his magical staff, or even a Shakespearean farewell to classical greatness, will be disappointed. Instead we get an ever-lively, revolutionary rethinking of the text that is often inclined to backfire into gimmickry, but equally often manages through its own manic energy and invention to give us fresh insights into an over-familiar island.

The idea of setting the play backstage, so that Prospero is forever directing his islanders and their invaders in a series of magical charades, might have worked better in the hands of Peter Brook. The Cheek by Jowl troupe is young and talented but even they seem a little hesitant at some of the improvisations thrust on them. None of the players, not even Cecilia Noble as the beautiful black Miranda, seem to have the confidence to retrieve the verse from the group vocal exercises.

If you know the play well, these variations on its themes may hold the attention since the production is extremely brisk; if not, wait for the Royal Shakespeare Company revival to come into the Barbican from Stratford next summer.

Already into the Barbican Pit from last year by the Avon, John

Caird's production of "A Question of Geography" by John Berger and Nella Belski has lost none of its chilly Gulag intensity.

Set in Stalin's labor camps during the last summer of his life, it tells across three hours of one mother, heartbreakingly well-played by Harriet Walter, reunited with a teen-age son after a 15-year separation and achieving a kind of domestic happiness with him and the camp doctor before being torn from them and sent back into stricter confinement.

Unlike "Ivan Denisovich," the Berger/Belski script focuses on the minute details of life on the fringes of the camps, where a kind of underprivileged normality could be achieved between visitations from the threatening guards.

In long, rambling monologues and the reading of letters from ages ago and far away, an almost Chekhovian picture of Russian life is assembled during which the terror is not of distant trees being chopped in some cherry orchard but of whole lives being wasted or destroyed in subhuman conditions.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's belief that all shows in its London Pit should last at least three hours once again weakens the impact of a script in desperate need of cutting by at least half an hour. But there are haunting performances from Mark Dignam as the old violinist, Clive Russell as the doctor and Linus Roache as the teenager who alone can still think about some sort of a future.



After their "introduction to beauty," 98 percent of the boys go on to college.

The Boys Choir of Harlem: 'A Clarion Call to Optimism'

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — The Boys Choir of Harlem, currently touring Europe, has bullet holes in the walls and armed guards in the parking lot of its New York headquarters on 127th Street, between Malcolm X and Adam Clayton Powell avenues. The neighborhood has been called "the drug capital of Harlem."

Something like 72 percent of the children who enter the ninth grade in those parts do not graduate from high school and about 85 percent of all high school students read well below grade level, if at all. The usual depressing news. But there is a statistic to warm the hearts of those who have faith in the healing power of music.

Although, according to their business manager, Todd Barkan, 75 percent of the choir members are raised by one parent — the same as for the neighborhood in general — 98 percent of them enter college when they leave. As part of a rare review, the New York Times interpreted the choir's success as "nothing less than a clarion call to optimism."

The faith and power of a human healer must also be credited. The choir was founded in 1968 as the Ephesus Church Choir of Central Harlem by its executive director, Walter Turnbull. A tenor, he has sung in Verdi's "La Traviata" and Tannini in Mozart's "The Magic Flute," has been soloist with the New York Philharmonic and other major orchestras, and has a doctorate from the Manhattan School of Music.

"Children who roam the streets usually do so because they have nothing better to do," says Turnbull. "One of the most rewarding experiences for a child is to be creative. Introduce children to what beauty is at the age of eight and they will look for it the rest of their lives."

One former member describes the choir, which rehearses six days a week, as "a lesson on how to live more than how to sing." Before the first European tour in 1979, Turnbull taught some of the younger boys the proper use of knives, spoons and forks. A tutor and a counselor are present on all tours. The 35 boys between ages 8 to 18 must keep diaries on the road (about 100 concerts a year) and maintain at least a B average in school. They all read music and know enough theory and harmony to understand what a chord is and what part of it they are singing. They are accompanied by a jazz rhythm section and a classical

pianist. The repertoire ranges from Handel and Bach to gospel music and spirituals by way of Leonard Bernstein's "Chichester Psalms," Kenny Burrell's "Concerto for Guitar and Boys Choir," Clifford Brown's "Joy of Spring," and "Celebration" by Kool and the Gang.

In a brochure titled "Voices of Hope," a member explains why he always wears a necktie now. "I got fed up with the fact that every time I ran for a bus every little old lady would grab her purse and look at me in fear just because I am black and all black kids in the city are purse snatchers and drug users. The experience with the choir has given me self-respect. . . Now when I approach someone to ask the time or directions, they greet me with 'Can I help you, Sir?'"

The boys have become role models for what black children are capable of with some direction and purpose. In the United States, the audience is mainly black, including many family groups. In dire need of good news about minorities, the media have been supportive. ABC-TV's "Nightline" devoted a half-hour program to them. The Wall Street Journal ran a front-page feature. A Boston Globe review said the choir sang "with aplomb, brio and gleaming stage savvy," and the New York Daily News found the choir "splendidly disciplined."

Todd Barkan books the choir through what he calls a "social network" of black fraternities, sororities and professional organizations who are "committed to educating black children. Each one may have hundreds of thousands of members. It's strange, there are no handbooks or guides listing these organizations. You just start to work with, say, a chapter of the sorority of black schoolteachers and you ask someone if they know anybody in South Carolina and she might say Mabel's down there and you talk to Mabel and then she knows a woman in Tallahassee. If there were six choirs I could book six times as many concerts."

The choir has performed in Avery Fisher Hall and Carnegie Hall in New York, Orchestra Hall in Chicago, in the White House, for an opening session of the United Nations General Assembly. It recorded a commercial for Levi's. Last year it performed for the Montreux and North Sea jazz festivals, in London's St. Paul's Cathedral, Tokyo's Budokan Hall and the Maxim Gorky Theater in East Berlin. The current tour includes the Auditorium Maurice Ravel in Lyon (Dec. 7), Royal Albert Hall in London (Dec. 20) and the Palais de l'UNESCO in Paris (Dec. 21).

Ozawa Conducts a Bostonian Mahler 9th

By David Stevens

PARIS — The Boston Symphony Orchestra is on its first European tour in more than four years with its music director, Seiji Ozawa; two weeks with 11 concerts in 10 cities, and there are some decidedly unusual aspects to the enterprise.

The musical baggage of a great orchestra on tour generally includes a little something for everybody — something in the tradition of the orchestra, something to show off the skills of the band, nothing that the local concert organizer considers beyond the intellectual stretch of his public.

Tradition, with the Boston Symphony, includes above all its reputation as the most "French" of American orchestras, an intimacy with French repertoire and style that extends from Montoux in the 1920s through Koussevitzky and Munch, and is sustained by Ozawa. But on this trip, except for a couple of performances of Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique," the orchestra is voting a "strategic" vote — Mozart, Beethoven, Mahler and Webern.

Furthermore, the Mahler in question is the daunting Ninth Symphony, vast in time span (75 minutes or so), musical scope and emotional content. By itself it makes all the demands one can reasonably make on both orchestra and public. At the opening concert in London last week, it was programmed with Webern's Five Pieces for Orchestra, but at five other concerts — including Berlin on Wednesday and twice in Vienna Saturday and Sunday — it is the entire program.

This argues that it is time to retire the notion of a "Mahler revival" — his music has for some time been part of the mainstream repertoire and a surefire box-office offering, especially when the orchestra is a major one with real strength in the winds and brass. Still, the Ninth — which ranges from the hammer-bolt premonitions of death in the first movement, through the satirical, grotesque evocations of the human tragicomedy, to the final movement's elegiac resignation — is unlikely ever to become everyday fare, and including it in the tour repertoire was a daring thing to do in many respects. Not risky at the box office, though. The

concert in Paris was sold out long before-hand, and Sunday the Salle Pleyel was packed to the back wall with Japanese Parisians, American Parisians, and Mahlerians of all stripes.

Both conductor and orchestra were true to themselves. Ozawa conducted with his customary alertness and precision, neither slighting nor theatricalizing the outrage and desolation in the score, but delivering a rounded, coherent statement of a work that stands at the threshold of the century. Ozawa's balletic comportment on the podium, with elaborate and detailed cueing, was sometimes evocative of the famous shadow-pictures of the composer conducting.

The Bostonians are the least flamboyant of the great American orchestras, with collective and individual virtuosity there when needed, but not insisting. The sustaining of the final bars, Adagissimo and *adieu* *longue*, was so beautifully managed that the dead silence in the hall lasted a good three or four seconds before the sustained ovation began. This much restraint will probably stand as a Paris season record.

Those whose acquaintance with the orchestra goes back a way may have noted that the roster of extra players brought along for the Mahler included some former stalwarts — Samuel Mayes among the cellos, Ralph Gombert among the oboes — while the active roster still holds the names of Doriot Anthony Dwyer (flute), Sherman Walt (bassoon) and Burton Fite (viola).

The tour repertoire includes the Mozart Sinfonia Concertante for oboe, clarinet, bassoon and horn, which gives a quartet of BSO first-desk — Alfred Gennep, Harold Wright, Sherman Walt and Charles Kavaylovski — a chance to step forward. Other concerts include Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 and a single performance (in Frankfurt next Tuesday) of Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder," with Jessye Norman as the soloist.

Remaining concerts are: Dec. 7, Berlin (Mahler); Dec. 8, Hannover (Mozart, Tchaikovsky); Dec. 10-11, Vienna (Mahler); Dec. 13, Frankfurt (Webern, Mahler, Tchaikovsky); and Dec. 14, Munich (Webern, Mozart, Beethoven).

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
AT&T	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
GE	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2

Market Sales				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	155.78	154.36	157.78	+1.30
Industrials	158.02	156.28	158.02	+1.60
Transp.	142.80	142.01	142.41	+0.13
Utilities	75.62	74.92	75.05	+0.63
Finance	130.60	129.25	129.60	+1.11

NYSE Diary				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	913	913	913	913
Declined	913	913	913	913
Unchanged	913	913	913	913
New Highs	913	913	913	913
New Lows	913	913	913	913

AMEX Diary				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	315	315	315	315
Declined	315	315	315	315
Unchanged	315	315	315	315
New Highs	315	315	315	315
New Lows	315	315	315	315

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week	Year	Chg.
Composite	271.79	+1.55	271.79	+1.55
Industries	271.79	+1.55	271.79	+1.55
Finance	271.79	+1.55	271.79	+1.55
Utilities	271.79	+1.55	271.79	+1.55
Trans.	271.79	+1.55	271.79	+1.55

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
AT&T	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
GE	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2
Amgen	277 1/2	277 1/2	277 1/2	+1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Govt	89.13	+0.28	89.13	+0.28
Corp	89.13	+0.28	89.13	+0.28
Indust	89.13	+0.28	89.13	+0.28

NYSE Diary				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	913	913	913	913
Declined	913	913	913	913
Unchanged	913	913	913	913
New Highs	913	913	913	913
New Lows	913	913	913	913

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2
NYSE	288,177	288,177	288,177	288,177
Trans.	288,177	288,177	288,177	288,177
Utilities	288,177	288,177	288,177	288,177
Finance	288,177	288,177	288,177	288,177

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Index	2724.54	2724.54	2724.54	+2.40
Trans.	2724.54	2724.54	2724.54	+2.40
Utilities	2724.54	2724.54	2724.54	+2.40
Corp	2724.54	2724.54	2724.54	+2.40

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
Industries	209.21	209.21	209.21	+2.31
Trans.	209.21	209.21	209.21	+2.31
Utilities	209.21	209.21	209.21	+2.31
Corp	209.21	209.21	209.21	+2.31

NASDAQ Diary				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	1,094	1,094	1,094	1,094
Declined	1,094	1,094	1,094	1,094
Unchanged	1,094	1,094	1,094	1,094
New Highs	1,094	1,094	1,094	1,094
New Lows	1,094	1,094	1,094	1,094

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE	277.38	277.38	277.38	+0.41

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Stock Prices Post Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed higher in moderate trading Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, as blue-chip shares led broader market issues in an extension of Monday's rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 31.58 points Monday, rose a hefty 25.60 to close at 2,724.54.

Advances led declines by about an 8-5 margin. Volume totaled about 158.3 million shares, up from 144.7 million shares traded Monday.

Broader market indexes also posted gains. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 1.30 points to 155.78. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 2.66 to close at 277.38. The price of an average share gained 27 cents.

Stocks were helped late in the session by an unconfirmed report that the Soviet Union would propose sharp troop cuts, market analysts and traders said. Such a move may lead to less U.S. spending on defense, thereby reducing the budget deficit.

Analysts were encouraged by the market's ability to extend gains won in the previous session. The extension came amid a stabilization of the dollar and some improvement in bond prices.

Ron Doran, head of institutional trading at First Albany Corp., said the market saw some futures-related trading late in the session. Stock futures traded at sharp premiums to the cash indexes, giving investors a chance to profit from selling the futures and buying the underlying stocks.

Mr. Doran also said the Federal Reserve Board's failure to raise the discount rate, which the market has been expecting ever since November employment report released Friday

showed a larger-than-expected jump in non-farm payroll jobs, eased concerns among equity investors.

A.C. Moore, director of research at Argus Research Corp., said the market was in an overvalued condition, giving some investors an excuse to leave the sidelines to get involved prior to the year's end.

Long Island Lighting was the most active issue, off 1/4 to 12 1/2. A Brooklyn federal jury Monday found the utility company and its former president violated a racketeering statute, opening the door to a class-action suit that could involve almost \$2 billion in damages.

RJR Nabisco followed, up 3/4 to 91 1/4. Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. said it will amend its tender offer for the food and tobacco giant to conform to a \$24.88 billion merger agreement struck last week between the two companies.

Upjohn was the third-most active issue, off 1/4 to 27 1/4. A Smith Barney analyst lowered her IBM stock 1/4 to 122. AT&T rose 1/4 to 29 1/4.

Among other blue chips, Eastman Kodak was up 1/4 to 45 1/4. American Express was up 1/4 to 28 1/4. General Motors was up 1/4 to 87 1/4 and Philip Morris, which completed its Kraft deal on Monday, was up 1/4 to 98 1/4.

British Steel fell 1/4 to 11 1/4. The British government Monday launched its sale of the company.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.61 to close at 297.36. The price of an average share gained 2 cents. Advances led declines by a small margin. Volume totaled about 11.3 million shares, down from about 11.9 million traded Monday.

(UPI, Reuters)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St.
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Upjohn Stock Falls on Downgrade

Analyst Says Thin Rogaine Sales May Cut 1989 Earnings

NEW YORK — Upjohn stock fell Tuesday after Christina Heuer, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., said she downgraded her recommendation on the company to a sell from a neutral rating because of poor initial sales of its baldness treatment, Rogaine.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Upjohn stock fell 62.5 cents, to \$27.125 a share, with a heavy 2.36 million shares traded.

"It is now increasingly evident that Rogaine is going to have trouble living up to its blockbuster expectations," Ms. Heuer said. "The risk profile at Upjohn has increased significantly because initial sales of Rogaine are disappointing," she said.

Ms. Heuer also said she cut her 1989 per-share earnings estimates for Upjohn to \$2.20 a share from \$2.35.

Ms. Heuer said the sluggish sales of Rogaine exposed Upjohn to considerable risk because Rogaine was expected to offset a downturn in revenue expected in the 1990s, when patents will expire on two of the company's leading drugs.

About 50 percent to 65 percent of Upjohn's per share earnings are derived from Xanax, a drug to treat

anxiety, and Halcion, a drug for sleep disorders, Ms. Heuer said.

Upjohn is painted into a corner, Rogaine is supposed to be the bridge that will carry Upjohn over the patent expirations in 1993, when sales and earnings will melt down drastically," Ms. Heuer said.

In August, when the Food and Drug Administration approved Rogaine for marketing in the United States, analysts had projected that sales worldwide could reach \$200 million in 1989.

Ms. Heuer said it was difficult to

Investors Take Profits From Mitsubishi Auto

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Profit-taking on Tuesday pushed Mitsubishi Motors Corp. shares down 180 yen (\$1.48), to 1,260 yen each, at the close of their second day of trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Many brokers said they were astounded when the carmaker's stock hit 1,440 yen on Monday after rising at 1,380 up from a public offer price of \$50. "It was a very overheated price," said a senior analyst at a Japanese brokerage.

A Finance Ministry official said Monday that the ministry was likely to introduce a partial auction system to set initial public offer prices for the shares of new companies. Brokers underwriting new listings on stock exchanges and registering new share offerings on the over-the-counter market now decide on the offer price.

Behind the proposal is the outcry over a scandal in which political figures made huge profits by buying shares in Recruit Cosmos Co. prior to its over-the-counter listing.

Icahn Says He Has No Plans To Sell His Stake in Texaco

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn said Tuesday that he has no intention of selling his 14.8 percent stake in Texaco Inc. and may buy more stock in the company from time to time based on market conditions.

"Carl Icahn today said that he had no present intention to sell his Texaco common stock and continues to believe such stock is undervalued," a statement issued by Mr. Icahn's office said Tuesday.

Oil industry experts said Monday that Mr. Icahn, who is chairman of Trans World Airlines Inc., may become part of a new takeover battle for Texaco Inc. that would involve the eventual sale of his 14.8 percent stake.

The experts, who declined to be named, said that Mr. Icahn and another party were involved in early talks on a deal that could offer investors at least \$60 a share, or close to \$15 billion, for the third-largest U.S. oil producer.

Mr. Icahn, a corporate raider, owns about 36 million Texaco shares, bought for an average price of \$34, or \$1.2 billion. If he collected \$60, he would show a profit of \$936 million.

"I don't believe it," an executive close to Texaco remarked. "But it sounds like Christmas for Icahn."

Wall Street professionals also said they found such a deal difficult to believe. Nevertheless, Texaco stock advanced 75 cents on Monday on the New York Stock Exchange and gained a further \$1 on Tuesday, closing at \$48.75.

Last May, Mr. Icahn offered to pay Texaco shareholders \$60 a share for the 85.2 percent that he does not own. Texaco attacked the bid as part of a plan to put pressure on management and questioned whether Mr. Icahn could finance the deal.

To show good faith, Mr. Icahn offered to pay stockholders a \$300 million penalty if he failed to raise the financing. But a month later he conceded defeat in a proxy fight to oust Texaco's top management after Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., which he thought would back him, voted instead for Texaco.

As the deal is currently envisioned, Mr. Icahn would retain his 14.8 percent Texaco block while his proposed partner would build a

separate block approaching 9 percent. The two thus would own almost 24 percent of Texaco's shares.

Mr. Icahn's proposed partner is believed to have about 3 percent or 4 percent of Texaco at this point, possibly meaning that the partner would have to get more from stockholders or in the open market.

Part of the plan apparently provides for Mr. Icahn's partner to sell Texaco's 50 percent interest in Caltex Petroleum Corp., owned jointly with Chevron Corp., and its 78 percent interest in Texaco Canada.

Texaco is trying to sell its Canadian interests — valued at \$3.5 billion — but has said that it is not interested in selling Caltex, valued on Wall Street for at least as much.

Mr. Icahn's partner is said to be thinking of selling it, too, possibly to a foreign oil company.

As a result, about \$7 billion of the \$15 billion cost would come from the sale of two big Texaco divisions, thus meaning that roughly \$8 billion would have to come from the partner and outside lenders.

Experts familiar with the project said about \$2 billion would come from the partner, leaving \$6 billion to be raised. (NYT, Reuters)

Continental Air Names CEO

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — D. Joseph Corr, a former president of Trans World Airlines Inc., has been named chairman and chief executive of Continental Airlines, the company said Tuesday.

In that post Mr. Corr will replace Frank A. Lorenzo, chairman of Texas Air Corp., who will remain a Continental Airlines director. Continental is a subsidiary of Texas Air. Martin R. Shugrue remains president of Continental.

Continental posted a net loss of \$231 million for the first half of 1988. Because of its problems, the airline said in August that it would lay off up to 1,000 employees including pilots and flight attendants.

Fujitsu Unveils Computers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd. unveiled a new series of supercomputers that operate more than twice as fast as its previous models, executives said Tuesday.

The eight-model VP2000 series boasts the world's fastest vector processing speed of four gigaflops — or four billion floating-point operations per second — in a single processor, Fujitsu claimed. It also uses the world's fastest one-megabit static random access memory microchips, officials said.

NEC Corp.'s fastest existing supercomputer, the SX2, has a speed of two billion to three billion floating-point operations per second, Fujitsu officials said.

The supercomputers run Fujitsu's MSP operating system, in addition to Unix and other industry protocols, enhancing its compatibility with workstations.

Costs of renting the models will range from 107 million yen (\$880,600) per month at the top of the line, down to 38 million yen. (Reuters, AFP)

Fugitive Low Brothers Seek Vindication

Agence France-Press

HONG KONG — Three former executives of Ka Wah Bank Ltd., now fugitives from justice, have filed a writ in the High Court claiming damages against seven parties connected with the bank when it was teetering on the verge of collapse two years ago.

The Low brothers of Singapore, who jumped bail in Hong Kong and fled to Taiwan in January facing 81 fraud charges, are seeking 140 million Hong Kong dollars (\$17.9 million) in damages from East Asia Warburg Ltd. and David Li, a prominent local banker and member of the territory's governing Legislative Council.

The writ also claims unspecified damages from the seven defendants it said were connected with the takeover of Ka Wah Bank in 1986 by China International Trust & Investment Corp., a Chinese investment concern based in Beijing.

The writ alleges that four concerns and three individuals "wrongfully conspired" with the predominant intent that the plaintiffs be injured.

Under Hong Kong law, the defendants have 14 days to reply to the writ.

The 37-page writ was filed Monday through local solicitors by C.S. Low Investment Ltd., a company owned by the former president of

Ka Wah Bank, Low Chung Song, and his brothers, Low Chun Seng and Low Chang Hian, who were vice presidents.

The Lowes said the claims against East Asia Warburg and Mr. Li arose from the Low company's sale of its 147 million shares, amounting to 40 percent of Ka Wah Bank, to CITIC. With the purchase, CITIC's stake in the bank was raised to 95 percent.

The damages sought constitute the difference between 5 Hong Kong cents a share, the level at which the deal was sealed, and 1 dollar a share. At the time of the transaction, it was announced that the par value of Ka Wah's share would be reduced to 5 cents and then restored to 1 dollar each by consolidation, which would reduce the total number of shares.

Mr. Li, the managing director of Bank of East Asia Ltd., was named a defendant in his capacity as a former managing director of East Asia Warburg, which served as financial adviser to Ka Wah Bank when it sought financial backing to avert a collapse in 1986.

Other defendants named were the accounting firm Touche Ross & Co., the merchant bank Schroders Asia Ltd. and its employee Paul Banner, as well as CCIC Finance Ltd. and its employee Aroa Abe. Schroders and CCIC were con-

sultants for two companies that expressed an intention of buying a stake in Ka Wah Bank in late 1985. The companies were identified as the Dutch concern Amec N.V. and Kaishin Enterprises Ltd., a joint-venture company owned by mainland Chinese interests and a Singapore business family.

Low Chung Song, 50, and Low Chang Hian, 43, fled to Taiwan in January while awaiting trial in Hong Kong on fraud charges involving \$98 million.

Low Chun Seng, wanted as an alleged co-conspirator, is believed to have also landed in Taiwan, which has no extradition treaty with Hong Kong.

Last month, the brothers issued a circular to Ka Wah shareholders giving their version of events surrounding the bank's financial problems and takeover. The bank was weighed down with debts totaling \$512 million in December 1985, and was subsequently taken under CITIC's control after the Hong Kong government guaranteed the bank's bad loans.

The circular, mailed from Taiwan to Singapore, said the brothers will shortly commence a series of legal actions, on a world-wide basis, to pursue all their rights against all the relevant parties and institutions, as well as to vindicate their reputation.

STC to Acquire U.S. Concern In Agreed Deal

Reuters

LONDON — STC PLC, a leading British supplier of computer and telecommunications equipment, has agreed to purchase Computer Consoles Inc. of Waltham, Massachusetts, for \$168 million.

The company said late Monday it made an agreed offer of \$12.80 a share, which it will fund from its existing resources. Peter Gershon, STC managing director, said the acquisition "fits naturally into the strategic plan and vision" of STC.

With Computer Consoles, STC will become a world-scale supplier of electronic mail and electronic conferencing.

Computer Consoles specializes in making systems for use in intelligent networks, an area where computing and telecommunications technologies converge.

It supplies intelligent networks to telecommunications carriers in the United States and to British Telecommunications PLC. (Reuters, AFP)

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Management:
Jean-Pierre de Glutz

A

Rank	Stock	Dr. Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
1	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
2	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
3	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
4	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
5	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
6	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
7	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
8	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
9	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
10	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
11	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
12	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
13	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
14	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
15	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
16	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
17	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
18	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
19	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
20	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
21	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
22	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
23	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
24	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
25	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
26	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
27	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
28	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
29	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
30	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
31	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
32	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
33	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
34	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
35	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
36	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
37	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
38	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
39	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
40	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
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47	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
48	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
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50	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
51	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
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58	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
59	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
60	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
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62	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
63	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
64	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
65	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
66	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
67	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
68	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
69	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
70	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
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72	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
73	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
74	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
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84	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
85	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
86	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
87	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
88	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
89	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
90	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
91	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
92	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
93	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
94	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
95	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
96	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
97	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
98	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
99	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116
100	ACSC	1.08	1.08	116	116	116	116

**Tuesday's
OTC
Prices**

OTC prices as of 4 p.m. New York
Time, subject to the A.P. consent of the
national securities exchange of which the
stock is quoted for the day.

In The Associated Press

Stk.	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Firmer in New York

NEW YORK — The dollar ended firmer in New York trading Tuesday, while the British pound again climbed against the Deutsche mark and other currencies.

The dollar gained on technical factors and on speculation that the U.S. discount rate could be increased, dealers said. But the potential for a rise was limited by nervousness in advance of the scheduled Dec. 14 release of U.S. October trade data, they said.

"It was primarily the short-covering that drove the dollar up," said John Lyons, vice president of Socory Pacific International in New York. "Once we broke through 1.7280 against the mark, people were forced to come in," he said.

The dollar closed at 1.7372 DM, up from 1.7259 at the end of trading Monday. It finished at 121.925 yen, compared with 121.565 a day earlier.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Ten	Mon.
Deutsche mark	1.7372	1.7259
Swiss franc	1.4585	1.4450
Japanese yen	121.925	121.565
French franc	1.4810	1.4747
British pound	1.7825	1.7800

Source: Reuters

The dollar also closed at 1.4585 Swiss francs, up from 1.4450 on Monday, and at 5.9360 French francs, compared with 5.8960 francs a day earlier.

The high-yielding British pound continued to rise against the mark but it slipped against the dollar. It closed at \$1.7825 from \$1.7800 on Monday.

In Europe, the pound finished at 1.7825 DM—its highest level since mid-August and up from 1.7246 on Monday.

Caution about Bank of England intervention after it sold sterling

Monday failed to temper the pound's rise against the mark. "I don't think Bank of England intervention will put pressure on the pound," the dealer said. "We are talking about 3.25 marks, partly reflecting interest for quick capital gains."

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.7310 DM, up from 1.7245 at the end of trading Monday. It finished at 121.60 yen, compared with 121.50 a day earlier.

The dollar also closed at 1.4510 Swiss francs, compared with 1.4447 on Monday, and at 5.9125 French francs, compared with 5.8900 francs a day earlier.

Separately Tuesday, Martin S. Feldstein, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said that the Federal Reserve should not raise interest rates to defend the dollar. Speaking to reporters after a Washington speech, he said, "We ought to leave the dollar to the market."

Experts Say China Should Raise Rates

BEIJING — China will need to raise bank interest rates soon to ease serious cash shortages in banks, according to Chinese and foreign economists.

A three-month austerity program, which started in September after the worst run on banks in 40 years, put tight limits on credit and money issues in the hope of attracting savings by limiting interest rates on personal deposits of three years or more to inflation.

The curbs stanching the run, but banks are still short of funds for lending or coupon buying.

Prime Minister Li Peng told an economic planning meeting on Monday that the economy was still out of control despite the austerity campaign, and he attacked officials for resisting efforts to cut inflation.

The cash shortages have caused many companies to shut down, while thousands of farmers have refused to sell their produce to state purchasing stations.

Dong Fureng, honorary director of the Institute of Economics at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said some banks were refusing to let companies withdraw their money, refusing to let money leave their own districts, or delaying payments due for up to two months.

Despite the new link between inflation and interest rates, which he said will cost banks an extra 10 billion yuan (\$2.69 billion) a year, Mr. Dong said personal bank savings in 1988 will rise by 50 billion yuan less than had been planned.

Mr. Dong said raising rates in China was not as effective as in the West but was necessary to boost personal savings.

A Western banker said China would have no alternative but to raise interest rates on company loans, which were left unchanged in September, in order to bring more money into banks and also provide the funding for an increase in rates on shorter term personal savings.

JAPAN: Third-Quarter GNP Reveals a Brisk Level of Economic Growth

(Continued from page 1)

Fuji Bank described the annualized growth figure as "a little stronger than expected."

"We feared a downturn in economic liveliness based on the last quarterly numbers," he said.

He also said the growth in exports raised concerns about the reduction of currency rates and U.S. efforts to reduce its trade deficit with Japan.

The government had set a preliminary target of GNP growth at 3.8 percent for the fiscal year ending next March. Most economists

anticipated the growth of adjusted GNP would remain at between 6 percent and 8 percent for the third quarter.

Now, government officials say growth looks certain to top the official 3.8 target for the fiscal year through March 31 and could even reach 5 percent. In 1987-88, the economy expanded 4.9 percent.

Officials said brisk personal spending and capital equipment and housing investment spurred the domestic demand.

"We're going to power through

the first half of next year," said Kenneth Couris, senior economist at the brokerage DB Capital Markets (Asia). "All the faucets are open for consumer demand to remain very strong."

Hefty end-of-year bonuses and income-tax cuts under the government's tax-reform package should keep consumers in a spending mood, economists said. Japanese manufacturers have already begun to build additional factories to help meet surging consumer demand.

"The domestic category is taking good form," said an official of the

economic agency. "They are hard figures."

Unfortunately for Tokyo's trading partners, however, the boom in Japanese exports also looks set to continue.

"There's been a renewed export drive," said William Sterling, senior economist at broker Merrill Lynch Japan.

The Japanese trade surplus is likely to rise to \$100 billion in fiscal 1989-90 from an estimated \$95.6 billion in the current fiscal year, the Sanwa Research Institute said Tuesday.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

GATT: At Meeting, Call for Action on Protectionism

(Continued from page 1)

they have recently assumed at other international meetings, the Japanese have been virtually invisible in Montreal.

Calling on industrial and developing countries to "forgo reliance on protectionist props," Mr. Camdessus said the healthy outlook for trade and the world economy provided a "golden opportunity" to remove commercial barriers.

To underline the point, Mr. Camdessus released revised IMF estimates putting the growth rate in the seven leading industrial countries at an unusually strong 4.25 percent this year. That was up from the 4 percent the fund predicted only two months ago and the highest rate since 1970.

Inflation in the seven countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — remained steady at an annual rate of 3.2 percent, Mr. Camdessus said.

While Mr. Camdessus warned of "ominous strains" in the trading

system as a result of growing distortions and non-tariff barriers, Mr. Conable said world trade was in a state of "evolving crisis."

What is at stake, Mr. Conable said, "is nothing less than the open, multilaterally agreed trade environment" promised by the founders of the postwar international economic institutions.

Failure of the Uruguay Round of GATT trade talks "could threaten the sustained and efficient growth of both poor and rich nations," Mr. Conable said.

The aim of the meeting in Montreal is to give new political impetus to the Uruguay Round, which started two years ago and has now reached its midway point.

Mr. Conable said that reduced tariffs had been replaced by a growing range of other devices that distorted trade, such as subsidies, particularly in agriculture, non-tariff barriers, "voluntary" export restraints and anti-dumping measures.

In a growing turn to bilateralism, trade preferences were increasingly

being granted only to neighbors — in Western Europe, North America and between Australia and New Zealand, Mr. Conable said.

"Bilateral and other preferential deals over specific products with specific countries," he said, "are fast becoming the norm, if not the rule. The result is a growing and massive discrimination against other countries' products."

Although the effects of such complex barriers were difficult to measure, Mr. Conable said, it had been estimated that restrictions by industrial countries were costing developing countries about 3 percent of their gross national product.

A similar analysis was given by Mr. Camdessus, who said there was "much scope for liberalization" of world trade.

He said that "non-tariff barriers have multiplied; distortions to agricultural trade have grown apace; industrial policies in the major countries can work to distort markets and impede structural adjustment."

HUNGARY: Planners Face Hard Choices in Search for Market Economy

See HUNGARY, Page 19

discover that these reforms all have their prices," said Ivan Lipowecz, editor of the economic weekly HVG.

"The real work that becomes deciding who will pay these prices and judging how long they will be willing to pay them."

Those choices are becoming both agonizing and inescapable for the new Communist leadership of Karoly Grosz. With the passage of major new laws on ownership, foreign investment and company taxation this fall, Hungary has basically succeeded in setting up the necessary framework for a market economy.

It now has Western-style commercial banks, a stock and bond market, liberal provisions for private enterprise and a Western-style taxation system, including the Soviet Bloc's only personal income and value-added taxes.

The challenge the leadership now faces is essentially one of shifting more of the country's economic resources from the old system of state control to the new system of markets. That means cutting back on huge state subsidies to both industry and consumers as well as on the heavy taxes the state collects to pay them. The money saved must be transferred to the new commercial banking system, the stock and bond markets, and to enterprises and people that work profitably.

Though it may bring prosperity in the long run, the short-term consequences of that shift are rising prices and austerity for most consumers, the closure of many big

state companies and unemployment for hundreds of thousands of workers who were raised to believe that socialism guaranteed them jobs. While the party leadership has repeatedly asserted its willingness to allow those effects, in practice it has shrank from them, easing austerity at the cost of blocking the new markets.

This year, despite the commitment of a stabilization program signed with the International Monetary Fund, the state's budget deficit is expected to be double the planned amount because of the failure to cut subsidies adequately. Taxes on both individuals and companies, meantime, have been left at punishingly high levels.

Next year, authorities have promised to push unemployment up to 100,000, or about 2 percent of the workforce, through industrial layoffs and bankruptcies. But the politicians have cut in half the amount of price increases drawn up by economists because of fears that high inflation would stir social unrest.

"It is impossible to introduce tremendous changes from one year to

the next," said Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth, the former party economic secretary, in a recent interview. He said his new government needed to draw up a three- or four-year program for cutting subsidies and restructuring the economy, in

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What makes the government's task urgent is the prolonged and continuing stagnation of Hungary's economy despite its widely-praised reforms. Under the pressure of a \$13 billion foreign debt, Hungary has managed to increase its exports substantially this year, but domestic consumption has fallen and the buying power of wages has dropped by more than 10 percent. The government is now negotiating a new, three-year economic program with the International Monetary Fund that would require even more austerity if Hungary is to meet its foreign payments by the early 1990s.

In addition to the severe regime price increases, shutdowns and layoffs, the key policy that authorities are pursuing to revive the economy is embodied in the recent law on ownership. With one sweeping measure, the party mandated a mixed system of ownership for Hungary's economic future in which state-owned concerns will compete with stock companies, co-operatives and wholly private firms.

Over the objections of liberal economists, several legal barriers were set up in the new law to prevent a preponderance of Hungarian state industry from being taken over by foreign and private Hungarian investors. But senior officials stress that they are now committed to a mixed economy in which the private sector will account for a third or more of economic activity.

What we need is a free flow of money, labor and capital through the markets and to stop channeling everything through the state budget. Otherwise, we'll end up with nothing left to distribute," he said.

While agreeing that the move to the market cannot happen at once, many of the country's liberal economists accuse the authorities of too much hesitation. "There is an awareness that there is a need for change, but there is no firm decision on how and what to do," said Janos Kozma, a leading economist at the official Institute of Economy.

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Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Most listed securities are in dollar values. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Ratio High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

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BOOKS

DICTIONARY OF THE KHAZARS:
A Lexicon Novel in 100,000 Words

By Milorad Pavić. Translated by Christina Pribicevic-Zoric. Illustrated. 338 pages. \$19.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE U.S. publisher of Milorad Pavić's "Dictionary of the Khazars," has come up with a fancy advertising campaign for this Serbo-Croatian novel. The book is compared to "The Name of the Rose," Umberto Eco's philosophical thriller, and to "Perfume," Patrick Süskind's bizarre mystery about a man with a superhuman sense of smell.

To underscore the novel's puzzlelike personality, the publishers have issued the book in two versions, a "male edition" and a "female edition" that differ by 17 lines. We are also asked to compare three different colored versions (red, green and yellow) of the same story and, presumably by juxtaposing them, assemble a picture of the larger whole.

Such games, of course, have become a convention among the post-modernists who want to force us to connect the narrative dots and, by doing so, turn the fiction-making process into an active exchange between author and reader. Unfortunately, in the case of the "Dictionary," the literary pyrotechnics too often seem like gratuitously clever gimmicks — gimmicks designed to showcase the author's blueprints for Chinese boxes while absolving him of any responsibility for constructing a box (or rather, a story) that actually works to amuse.

In fact, "Dictionary of the Khazars" tends to read like a series of dazzling set pieces and hackneyed metaphysical exercises clumsily tied together by coincidence, repeated motifs and literary allusions (to everything from "Alice in Wonderland" and Grimm's fairy tales to "The Trial" and Shakespeare).

The central fable concerns the Khazars, a mythical tribe of warriors who reportedly settled in the Caucasus between the 7th and 10th centuries and worshipped a god of salt. Under pressure to adopt one of the three dominant religions (Christianity, Islam, or Judaism), their ruler summoned to his court three learned men — a Greek theologian, an Arab mullah and a Jewish rabbi — and asked them various questions to decide which religion he should adopt. According to Christian sources, the Khazars embraced Christianity. According to Muslim sources, they embraced Islam. And according to Jewish sources, they embraced Judaism.

Around this fable of religious choice there orbit several subsidiary tales. The first involves a 17th-century scholar named Kyr Avram Brankovich, who has been haunted by a recurrent dream in which he is pursued by an alter ego named Samuel Cohen. Brankovich is convinced that the key to this dream lies in the history of the Khazars, and in hopes of unraveling its secret, he begins compiling a source book on that vanished people.

Cohen, it turns out, is studying the Khazars as well, and he also has strange dreams that feature Brankovich. The two men will eventually meet and almost immediately die. Cohen's and Brankovich's research into Khazar history is echoed in modern times by the work of three scholars: Isidore Suk, an archaeologist who owns a possibly poisoned copy of a rare manuscript known as "The Khazar Dictionary"; Abu Kabir Minawia, an Arab professor who is shot during a trip to deliver a lecture on the Khazars; and Dorothea Schütz, a colleague engaged in tracing the lost "Khazar Orations," who is accused (perhaps falsely) of murdering Minawia.

In the course of relating the story of these three academic detectives and their elusive quarry, the Khazars, Pavić gets plenty of chances to demonstrate the

prodigality of his imagination. He retells the Dracula legend, redefines hell, tries to explain the genesis of the Slavic languages and proposes a new theory of dreams. He invents a mysterious sect of Khazar priests known as dream hunters who can "read other people's" dreams, live and make themselves at home in them, and through the dreams hunt the game that was their prey — a human, an object, or an animal.

Some of the poetic riffs in the "Dictionary of the Khazars" are as enchanting and powerful as anything created by Gabriel García Márquez, and as translated by Christina Pribicevic-Zoric, they attest not only to Pavić's gift of language but also to his mastery of style and his ability to manipulate the concepts of reality and time.

In the end, his individual riffs do not cohere into a fully satisfying novel, much less a fast-paced best seller. Rather, they form an uneven anthology of poems — some of which are bland and redundant, some of which are undeniably brilliant.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE SANDS OF TIME	Sidney Sheldon	3
2	THE QUEEN OF THE DAMNED	Anne Rice	2
3	THE CARDINAL OF THE KREMLIN	Tom Clancy	18
4	ONE BY ONE	Richard Bach	3
5	THE POLAR EXPRESS	written and illustrated by Chris Van Allsburg	14
6	DEAR FRIEND	by William G. Simon	5
7	ANYTHING FOR BILLY	by Larry McMurtry	7
8	ALASKA	by James A. Michener	23
9	FINAL FLIGHT	by Stephen Coonts	9
10	BREATHING LESSONS	by Anne Tyler	11
11	DRAGONSLAUGHT	by Anne McCaffrey	12
12	THE STEEL SEEKERS	by Rosemary Fowler	13
13	TILL WE MEET AGAIN	by Judith Krantz	17
14	LOVE IN THE TIME OF CHOLERA	by Gabriel García Márquez	30

Week	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	GRACE	by George Bernard Shaw	5
2	KINDERGARTEN	by Robert Fulginiti	4
3	THE LAST LION	by William Manchester	7
4	CHILD STARS	by Shirley Temple Black	4
5	A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME	by Stephen W. Hawking	10
6	DON'T BEND OVER IN THE GARDEN, GRANNY	by YOU KNOW THEM TATER GUY BY	23
7	TALKING STRAIGHT	by Lee Iacocca with Sonya Kleinfeld	10
8	THE FIRST SALUTE	by Barbara W. Tuchman	11
9	A BRIGHT SHINING LIE	by Neil Sheehan	6
10	GOLDWATER	by Barry M. Goldwater with Jack Gold	6
11	WHAT DO YOU CARE WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK?	by Richard P. Feynman with Ralph Leighton	7
12	EDITORIAL PRIVILEGE	by Leo Danmore	17
13	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	by Saul Silverstein	18
14	LONG TIME GONE	by David Crosby and Carl Kasell	12
15	THE RAGMAN'S SON	by Kirk Douglas	15

Week	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE 8-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE	by Robert E. Kowalski	74
2	THE DICTIONARY OF CULTURAL LITERACY	by E.D. Hirsch Jr., Joseph F. Kett and James Trefl	2
3	WESTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY	by William S. Hoynes	4
4	THE FRUGAL GOURMET COOKS AMERICAN	by Jeff Smith	21
5	SWIM WITH THE SHARKS WITHOUT BEING EATEN ALIVE	by Harvey Mady	35

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 6

Market	Close Prev.	Change
Amsterdam	1,172.16	+1.16
Brussels	1,172.16	+1.16
Frankfurt	1,172.16	+1.16
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How Par	1.76	2.75
Hume	1.56	N.Q.
Inchcape	4.72	4.70
Kemp	2.72	2.71
K.L. Keenan	3.58	3.59
Lum Chong	0.91	0.92
Malayan Banking	4.40	4.35
OCBC	7.20	7.15
Oversea-Chinese	1.16	1.12
OVE	4.70	N.Q.
Sembawang	3.54	3.69
Shenier-Ja	3.55	3.55
Singapore	5.55	5.55

Concession stocks via AP			
Seals Stock	High	Low	2 P.M. Chg.
22891 Abtfr Price	19	19	+4
14500 Agnico Fe	1212	1210	-16
5500 Al Can Fe	714	714	-
6445 Alt Energy	1514	1514	-14
1508 Altas Nor	1478	1478	-16
14200 A Borick	280	280	-28
1700 Alca I	71	71	-71
	300	300	+5

SPORTS

No Pity for Thugs, No Quarter to Rogues

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — So, Heysel Stadium is to be bulldozed and replaced. None too soon. What decent man, woman or child wants to cheer in a mausoleum? Could anyone enter that decrepit Brussels arena without being unnerved by

ROB HUGHES

the memory of 39 Italians crushed to death when a wall collapsed during a football match in 1985? The timing of Heysel's demolition is curious. It comes during the infamous trial of 26 Liverpool supporters accused of the killings. Belgium can erase the stadium, but not the fact that culpability is shared by hooligans looking for a fight and by administrators who allowed the European Cup final in a death trap.

Mandalaughter charges go on and on. But the weight of evidence is now compromised. Surely this wretched trial, this search for scapegoats, this buck passing of responsibility, is built on accusations no more reliable than the crumbling bricks of Heysel?

Without doubt some of Liverpool's accused intended assault. Their stampede led to the deaths but, unless they knew more than experts paid and cleared to supervise the stadium, they could not have foreseen that a wall, unsafe and inadequately checked, would crush people to death.

Without pitying thugs, I suggest the trial is a travesty. The Liverpool culprits have not escaped punishment. They and their families are ruined; for as long as they exist they are burdened with the consequences of their stupidity.

With or without the show trial, where do we go from here? European soccer carries on. English club participation in it does

not. Violence, even premeditated murder, is increasing. This week there are eight UEFA Cup matches. Two — VFB Stuttgart vs. FC Groningen, and AS Roma vs. Dinamo Dresden — have potentials of spectator violence.

Groningen fanatics have already demonstrated it. During their first meeting in Holland two weeks ago, they bombarded players with missiles and lit a fire behind a goal hoping to disrupt Stuttgart's 3-1 victory.

Given previous Dutch hooliganism, and the probability that Stuttgart will qualify, why didn't UEFA order Groningen to forfeit?

Stuttgart's financial profit has some bearing.

So does the willingness of West Germany's well-rehearsed riot police to accept the ousting of crowd safety.

But in Rome, Heaven help the innocent bystander if Roma cannot recover two goals from the first game in Dresden.

Obviously, East German visitors will be thin on the ground. But a notorious hard core of Roma followers have recently shown no partiality to whom they stab.

This is a club whose reputation at home and abroad is a scar on the name of sportsmanship. Roma's president, Senator Dino Viola, is allowed to carry on despite having admitted attempts to bribe a French referee before a European game in 1984.

Among his players, center back Lionello Manfredonia and the hot-headed Brazilian striker Renato, collect red cards like some people collect stamps.

Rogues attract rogues. Last season, despite the deployment of 10,000 policemen on match days, so-called Italian soccer followers wounded 510 victims, half

of them police. Roma knife gangs showed the way.

None of this, nor the recent deaths in Greece and elsewhere, leads to a case for the readmission of England's clubs.

Gianni Agnelli, the patron of Juventus whose fans were killed at Heysel, is among many who believe Europe is not whole without the English.

He thinks it is time Liverpool

At two English matches, there were 'no go' areas, motor police, helicopters, dogs, and waves of constables.

and company were back. I disagree.

The moment the ban was imposed it seemed irreversible. Merely proving others are as bad, or worse, is no reason to conclude that English clubs, more than any other export violence, can control thugs who masquerade as supporters.

England as a nation is still grappling with the problem. The prime minister is determined to impose identity cards on all supporters despite the wailing of clubs who claim this will slash their attendance, despite the slur on lawful supporters.

The last two weeks remind me that ID cards inside stadiums are immaterial. Since Heysel, massive policing, segregation and surveillance cameras have curtailed stadium hooliganism.

Government says 6,000 arrests last season prove the need to en-

force ID cards; soccer reports that three arrests per match — among 400,000 citizens who pour through turnstiles each weekend — vindicates the decent majority.

However, how long will it be before we need ID outside the stadiums? Or, after that, perhaps, branding irons?

I'm being only half facetious. Before and after Derby County vs. Arsenal, in the English midlands, and then another game, Millwall vs. West Ham, I felt intimidated by the price for holding a sporting contest.

For these matches, on the last two Saturdays, streets around both venues constituted a police precinct, as close to occupation as I have known in my country. There were 'no go' areas for everyone; there were mounted police, motor patrols, helicopters, dogs, and waves of uniformed constables.

Millwall was worse. This is a club that has attempted more reform, more community and police cooperation than any. It needed to because its former fascist-recruited hoodlums were vile.

For the visit of its dockland neighbor West Ham, police were on Grade A alert. The operation involved 400 officers. "Only" 24 arrests were made; only 25,000 (£9,300) in damage was caused to a nearby pub; only five policemen were hurt.

The police used the day's 20,000 soccer spectators to launch a pre-Christmas campaign against drunken driving. The cops gave everyone a plastic keyring, exhorting: "Drinking and Driving Wrecks Lives."

Harmless things, keyrings? Alas, no. At the end of play, angered because Millwall lost its unbeaten home record, some youths lurched their way at opposing players.

A West Ham defender was struck in the face. The police good will was turned to a potentially blinding weapon.

Hooliganism isn't beaten anywhere. But removing the ban on English clubs remains unthinkable.

At atrocious cost to public liberty and economy, England is containing it; other countries should not have to foot that bill.

It would be like handing a lighted cigarette to someone suffering lung cancer.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

It's Becker, by a Bounce

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — With a backhand at the end of a 37-shot rally that hit the tape and dribbled meekly over the net, Boris Becker ended a 4-hour, 42-minute marathon match against Ivan Lendl to win his first Nabisco Masters tennis title.

Becker ended Lendl's three-year reign at this season-ending tournament, 5-7, 7-6 (7-5), 3-6, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5). He earned \$150,000 as the winner plus \$285,000 for the tournament, based on the number of matches he won.

Lendl was a finalist the last nine years in the tournament and champion five times.

When Becker had finally, mercifully, won the match, he threw his racket into the stands.

"I have no words," Becker said. "I don't know what happened."

The ending hardly was worthy of the rest of the match. Becker was serving with a 6-3 lead in the tie-breaker. Both players stayed back, perhaps too tired to attempt anything unusual. They traded forehand after forehand and backhand after backhand. One of those many backhands — the last one — came off Becker's racket and chipped the top of the net. It could have fallen on either side of the court. It chose to come down on Lendl's side, and Becker had won the tournament.

"What can you do — it's just heart-breaking," Lendl said.

The final set of the final tournament of the year was brilliant, with Lendl constantly running down seemingly certain Becker winners with lunging backhands, and Becker atoning for big mistakes with his rock-solid net game. Just when you thought the match was over, it gained new life.

This was the first time in seven Masters finals that the championship match went past the third set. In 1982, Lendl needed five sets to defeat Vilas.

Lendl beat Becker in two of those Masters finals, for the 1985 and 1986 titles. It looked like he would beat him again — at least for awhile.

Lendl won the first set on perseverance.



Becker triumphant: 'I don't know what happened.'

Bill Steiner/Agence France-Press

In the second set, neither player could win on his opponent's serve, although Lendl had his chances. He had four break points; Becker had none. But Becker won the long set by climbing to a 6-3 lead in the tie-breaker, waiting through two Lendl service winners and then winning on his serve when Lendl slammed a forehand wide.

In the third set, Lendl broke Becker's serve in the fourth game and never gave Becker an opening to win. Lendl took the set, 6-3, in just 45 minutes.

In the fourth set, just when one thought Lendl was in control, Becker broke his serve three times and won the easiest set of

the match, 6-2. He finally found his first serve; he was successful on 68 percent of his first serves in that set, up from close to a 50-50 success rate in the first three sets.

Meanwhile, Lendl appeared to begin unraveling emotionally, having periodic chats with umpire Richard Lags about calls that upset him.

Women's Rankings

The Women's International Tennis Association announced that Steffi Graf finished the year as the No. 1-ranked player on the WITA computer rankings, ahead of Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert. (See Scoreboard)

SIDELINES

Oxford Rampant

LONDON (AP) — Oxford trounced Cambridge on Tuesday, 27-7, in the two universities' annual rugby match, played before a crowd of 35,000 at Twickenham. Oxford's tally of five tries was its best in the series since 1910.

Flyhalf Brian Smith, an Australian, scored two tries and kicked two conversions. Oxford's other tries came from Rob Egan, David Evans and Dave Cook, and Evans kicked a drop goal. Cambridge was one point behind at halftime, 8-7, thanks to a drop by Adrian Davies and a try by Cameron Glasgow.

Phils Trade Gross

ATLANTA (AP) — The Philadelphia Phillies on Tuesday traded All-Star pitcher Kevin Gross to the Montreal Expos for pitchers Floyd Youmans and Jeff Parrett. Gross was 12-14 with a 3.69 earned-run average in 33 starts last season.

Tomba Tumbles

SESTRIERE, Italy (Reuters) — Austrian-born Marc Girardelli skied back to top form on Tuesday, winning his first World Cup slalom race in more than three years.

The home favorite, Alberto Tomba, the Olympic champion, made his second serious mistake of the season, slipping uncontrollably into a gate more than halfway down the slope and sliding out of the second leg.

For the Record

The Russian defender Sergei Belitska on Tuesday became the first top Soviet soccer player to join a British club, signing a six-month contract with the English club Ipswich Town.

Jack Elway, football coach at Stanford University, has been fired after leading the program for the past five years.

Spanish soccer players have voted to support a trade union strike on Dec. 14, forcing the suspension of league games that day.

While Upshaw, the Cleveland Indians' starting first baseman, has agreed to a two-year contract with the Daiei Hawks of the Japanese League.

Amateur Boxing Reforms Vowed

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Amateur boxing, battered by concern over safety and charges of corrupt judging at the Seoul Olympics, will wage a cleanup campaign to regain its place as "the noble art of self-defense," the head of the International Amateur Boxing Federation said Tuesday.

Answer Chowdhury, the federation president, said the moves would include a computerized system allowing fans to know the score punch by punch, and safer gloves and headgear that would virtually eliminate knockdowns.

"We would like to see boxing as a fair sport, honest and straight,

and stress efforts for the safety of the boxer," Chowdhury said in an interview.

In addition, Chowdhury said, a top-level federation panel has recommended suspending a total of nine boxers and officials involved in disputed bouts in Seoul, and stripping South Korea of all international amateur boxing next year.

At the same time, it has set up a commission to examine the qualifications of all boxing judges and referees in Seoul, a review that could bar some of them from ever officiating at an amateur fight.

Chowdhury said the moves were drastic but necessary in light of the criticism boxing has received in re-

cent years, particularly at the Olympics.

"The time is here that we have to review the situation," Chowdhury said as the International Olympic Committee's executive board met here. "We do this so people know we mean business. They can't steamroller us."

He said the proposed changes had received a warm reception from the board.

The boxing tournament in Seoul was clouded in controversy from the early rounds, when South Korean officials attacked the New Zealand referee after a Bulgarian scored a 4-1 victory over a Korean boxer.

Hue and Cry Over Blacks In Baseball

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Hank Aaron has taken sharp issue with the commissioner of baseball, Peter Ueberroth, over the role of blacks in the sport.

Aaron, in the biggest spark of baseball's winter meetings here, disputed Ueberroth's assertion of increased opportunities for blacks, saying it was "the same old bull, just dressed up a little."

"There has been progress, but not enough in the front office and management level," said Aaron, executive vice president of the Atlanta Braves.

"There are more minorities being interviewed, but I don't see them getting the jobs," Joe Morgan, Bill Robinson, Billy Williams — they're all qualified and deserve more than just an interview."

Ueberroth, in a speech Monday, said minority hiring had risen from two percent to 10 percent in two years but he said he was disappointed there were not more minority managers, general managers and team public relations employees. He said criticism that many of the new minority workers were working in clerical jobs "is a falsehood."

"It's not a falsehood," Aaron insisted. "Most of those jobs are in the ticket department, and that's about it."



Ken Lester/Reuters-UPI

Rams Beat Bears, 23-3, to Stay Alive

Chicago failed to contain Henry Ellard, the sneaky receiver for Los Angeles, in the NFL game Monday night in Anaheim, California. He nabbed six passes for 132 yards and broke open a close game with a 31-yard, third-quarter touchdown. That kept the Rams, 8-4, in play-off contention. Chicago, starting Jim Harbaugh, the No. 3 quarterback, slipped to 11-3. Neal Anderson of the Bears, above left, did not help when he fumbled after a hit by Doug Reed. The Rams recovered.

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